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ABSTRACT

This KIDS COUNT data book details statewide trends in the well-being of Missouri's children in the areas of economic security, school success, child health, child safety, and adolescent success. The statistical portrait is based on the following indicators: (1) students enrolled in free/reduced price lunch programs; (2) births to mothers without a high school diploma; (3) low birth weight; (4) infant mortality; (5) child deaths; (6) child abuse and neglect; (7) out-of-home placement; (8) high school dropouts; (9) births to teens; and (10) teen violent deaths. Following an executive summary and brief profile of the state and its minority populations, the second section of the data book provides information on the state as a whole by outcome measures. Special sections highlight the importance of early investment for better outcomes and direction for utilizing the county pages. The bulk of the second section provides data by county, including outcome measures, county trends, composite county rank, demographic information, economic information, family supports, and health information. The data book's three appendices include raw data for indicators, data notes and sources, and county ranks for 1995-1999. (SD)



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missouri**

2000 Data Book

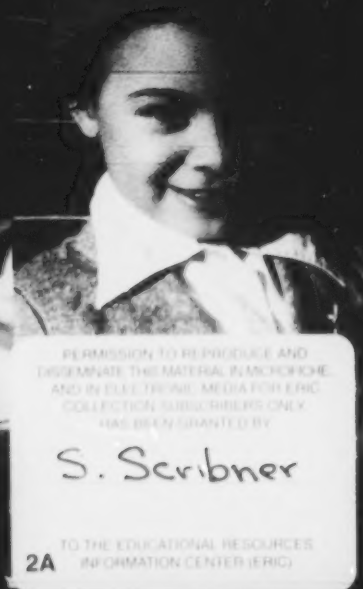
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Visit CMC's Web Site at: www.mokids.org

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KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000 Data Book



CITIZENS FOR MISSOURI'S CHILDREN • CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND



*Primary Funding from the Children's Trust Fund and the Annie E. Casey Foundation
Additional Support from Emerson Electric*

December 2000

Dedication



Governor Mel Carnahan 1934—2000

Last year, when Governor Mel Carnahan gave the opening address at Child Advocacy Day, his first sentence referred to KIDS COUNT Missouri data. This year we would like to return the honor.

Governor Carnahan was a true champion for children and families. From the simple graciousness of inviting children to the Governor's mansion at Halloween to the complex task of driving state policy, Mel Carnahan truly opened doors for our youngest citizens.

Because of his leadership, Missouri stands in the forefront of states in providing health insurance to children. Nowhere was the Governor's commitment to investing in children more evident than in his efforts to improve education at all levels. He leaves this legacy for the children of Missouri.

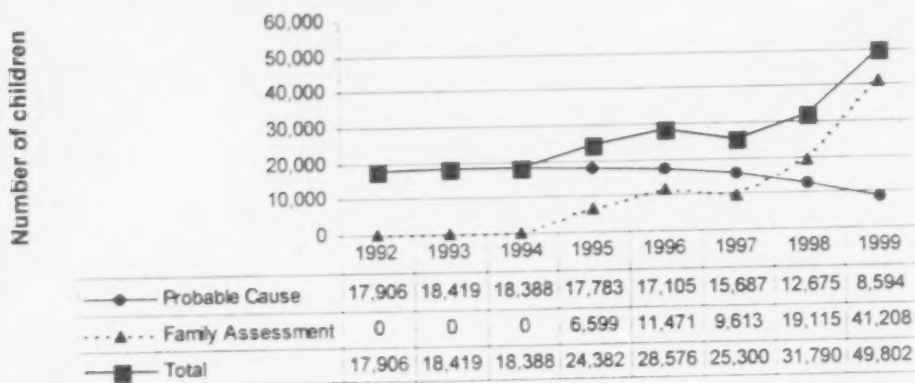
Those who had the privilege of working closely with Governor Carnahan know that he worked tirelessly and courageously to make kids count in Missouri. May his life be an example to each of us. May it challenge us all to act boldly in making Missouri's children a high priority in our public policy.

KIDS COUNT MISSOURI - 2000 DATA BOOK ERRATA SHEET

Corrections to Child Abuse and Neglect Measure

One of the Kids Count outcome measures concerns child abuse and neglect and reports the number of children involved in either family assessment cases or in cases that are ultimately find "probable cause" that abuse and/or neglect occurred. In the 2000 Kids Count Missouri Data Book, the family assessments numbers reported were related to the number of incidents (cases) not the actual number of children involved. Corrected trend line(s) appear below and corrected numbers for the state and for each county appear in the table on page 2. These changes do not affect composite county rank because the child abuse and neglect measure is not included in the calculation of that rank.

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1992 - 1999



Source: Missouri Department of Social Services

County	Number of Children		Rate (per 1,000)		Trend	Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year		
MISSOURI	24,382	49,802	17.6	35.6	X	
Adair	67	128	13.4	26.5	X	29
Andrew	10	107	2.4	25.6	X	25
Atchison	9	107	5.6	68.7	X	113
Audrain	61	227	9.9	37.1	X	58
Barry	40	231	5.0	27.7	X	35
Barton	148	130	47.4	40.9	✓	72
Bates	62	171	15.2	41.2	X	73
Benton	35	184	10.4	49.9	X	89
Bollinger	36	118	12.2	38.2	X	64
Boone	786	983	27.7	33.2	X	46
Buchanan	312	1,287	14.6	61.4	X	104
Butler	162	521	15.6	50.5	X	90
Caldwell	25	94	11.1	40.5	X	70
Callaway	235	381	25.4	38.9	X	69
Camden	99	336	14.3	44.9	X	82
Cape Girardeau	131	460	8.4	29.0	X	40
Carroll	34	173	12.5	66.0	X	110
Carter	22	108	13.2	62.6	X	107
Cass	265	635	12.2	26.4	X	27
Cedar	127	190	42.1	61.5	X	105
Chariton	4	39	1.7	17.8	X	7
Christian	116	426	9.4	29.1	X	41
Clark	25	43	12.2	21.6	X	11
Clay	426	1,282	9.8	27.8	X	36
Clinton	66	138	13.2	25.6	X	25
Cole	199	473	11.7	27.5	X	33
Cooper	43	163	11.3	42.8	X	76
Cooper	43	163	11.3	42.8	X	76
Crawford	55	395	9.5	66.1	X	111
Dade	68	74	33.8	37.3	X	59
Dallas	36	122	9.1	29.4	X	43
Daviess	27	61	12.5	28.2	X	37
DeKalb	7	37	3.1	16.2	X	3
Dent	44	178	11.8	47.7	X	87
Douglas	54	126	16.4	38.2	X	62
Dunklin	294	368	33.7	43.2	X	77

County	Number of Children		Rate (per 1,000)		Trend	Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year		
Franklin	190	1,016	7.5	38.5	X	66
Gasconade	31	174	8.6	47.1	X	86
Gentry	23	48	13.7	28.8	X	39
Greene	966	1,912	18.6	36.9	X	57
Grundy	39	106	15.7	44.7	X	81
Harrison	39	63	20.6	33.2	X	46
Henry	145	331	28.1	64.0	X	109
Hickory	41	74	25.4	44.5	X	80
Holt	14	50	9.6	35.8	X	55
Howard	19	99	7.8	41.7	X	74
Howell	161	548	17.7	58.3	X	102
Iron	16	110	5.5	38.1	X	61
Jackson	3,422	7,026	20.4	42.6	X	75
Jasper	1,205	1,373	48.5	53.9	X	96
Jefferson	1,705	2,004	30.6	34.2	X	51
Johnson	119	313	10.3	26.5	X	29
Knox	16	47	15.4	46.4	X	85
Laclede	168	427	21.4	51.0	X	91
Lafayette	106	207	12.4	24.0	X	18
Lawrence	106	147	12.4	16.5	X	4
Lewis	44	65	18.3	27.3	X	32
Lincoln	144	275	14.5	24.4	X	21
Linn	26	77	7.5	22.6	X	13
Livingston	59	84	16.3	24.2	X	20
Macon	22	89	5.9	23.6	X	15
Madison	48	75	16.6	25.3	X	23
Maries	55	55	25.7	25.3	✓	24
Marion	115	221	15.1	29.6	X	44
McDonald	102	255	19.7	46.0	X	84
Mercer	16	34	17.2	38.6	X	67
Miller	121	336	19.6	53.6	X	95
Mississippi	76	144	19.0	37.7	X	60
Moniteau	16	87	4.5	23.8	X	17
Monroe	15	49	6.1	19.6	X	10
Montgomery	77	200	25.1	63.5	X	108
Morgan	61	246	15.2	56.5	X	100
New Madrid	135	206	22.2	35.6	X	53
Newton	469	574	37.3	43.9	X	79

County	Number of Children		Rate (per 1,000)		Trend	Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year		
Nodaway	29	122	6.1	26.8	X	31
Oregon	33	82	13.7	33.8	X	50
Osage	18	91	5.2	26.4	X	27
Ozark	23	76	10.5	33.4	X	48
Pemiscot	275	250	41.1	38.7	✓	68
Perry	18	137	3.7	28.5	X	38
Pettis	123	535	12.8	55.9	X	99
Phelps	354	404	39.2	43.4	X	78
Pike	53	105	12.0	23.6	X	15
Platte	113	413	6.4	22.0	X	12
Polk	72	241	11.8	38.2	X	62
Pulaski	373	435	32.5	38.3	X	65
Putnam	21	59	18.4	54.5	X	97
Ralls	18	42	7.7	17.3	X	6
Randolph	120	195	20.0	33.5	X	49
Ray	113	274	17.7	40.8	X	71
Reynolds	36	89	20.2	51.4	X	92
Ripley	53	197	14.6	52.3	X	93
St. Charles	1,423	1,631	19.0	19.4	X	9
St. Clair	37	97	17.8	45.2	X	83
St. Francois	271	668	20.0	47.7	X	87
St. Louis City	3,207	6,259	35.2	75.1	X	114
St. Louis County	1,653	4,144	6.7	17.1	X	5
Ste. Genevieve	63	91	13.5	18.7	X	8
Saline	91	143	15.7	25.2	X	22
Schuyler	9	26	8.2	24.1	X	19
Scotland	13	36	10.6	29.1	X	41
Scott	139	403	12.1	35.2	X	52
Shannon	16	122	7.4	55.7	X	98
Shelby	11	47	6.1	27.6	X	34
Stoddard	80	172	10.8	23.4	X	14
Stone	53	50	9.7	8.5	✓	1
Sullivan	15	23	10.5	15.4	X	2
Taney	146	439	21.5	59.6	X	103
Texas	215	214	35.6	35.6	NC	53
Vernon	159	392	31.0	76.7	X	115
Warren	107	230	16.8	32.4	X	45
Washington	332	361	51.3	53.0	X	94
Wayne	26	209	8.6	67.8	X	112
Webster	94	306	12.1	35.8	X	55
Worth	0	34	0.0	61.8	X	106
Wright	115	315	21.8	56.7	X	101



KIDS COUNT in Missouri

KIDS COUNT in Missouri (KCM) is a collaborative project of Citizens for Missouri's Children, The Children's Trust Fund and more than 30 public and private organizations from across the state. The project's mission is to improve the well-being of Missouri's children by heightening awareness of children's issues within local communities and by promoting more effective responses to children's needs throughout the state.

A major part of KCM is the publication of the annual *KIDS COUNT in Missouri Data Book*, documenting the status of children in all 115 Missouri counties. KIDS COUNT data are used to brief members of the legislature, to shape the annual Agenda for Missouri's Children, and as an integral part of training communities to undertake data-driven advocacy. KIDS COUNT data and their implications for children are the driving forces behind the work of Citizens for Missouri's Children.

KIDS COUNT in Missouri is funded in part by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the nation's largest philanthropic source for disadvantaged children. The foundation supports a network of state-level KIDS COUNT projects that shapes a new direction for America's children.

Partners

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Citizens for Missouri's Children (CMC) is a statewide child advocacy organization serving as an independent voice for children on issues, policies and government programs that affect their lives and about which they cannot speak for themselves. The organization's mission is to advocate for the rights and well-being of all Missouri's children, with a primary emphasis on children with greatest need.

In addition to managing the KIDS COUNT in Missouri project, CMC promotes early childhood care and education programs, monitors implementation of welfare reform and children's access to health insurance and health care, documents expenditures on children's services and supports child protective services reform. CMC convenes an annual conference to bring together citizens, service providers and policy makers who share a common concern for children. During each legislative session, CMC keeps the public informed with frequent information about pending legislation. CMC publishes a quarterly newsletter, *The Children's Chronicle*. It also provides in-depth analysis of current policy issues through a variety of fact sheets, policy briefs and reports.

Founded in 1983, CMC is a member of the National Association of Child Advocates.

Children's Trust Fund



Children's Trust Fund is a non-profit Foundation dedicated to the vision of children and families who are able to grow and reach their full potential in a nurturing and healthy environment, free from child abuse and neglect. It was established by state statute in 1983 (210.170 RSMo) as a public-private partnership that is governed by a 16-member board of directors appointed by the Governor that provides fiduciary oversight, program direction and leadership for child abuse and neglect prevention activities throughout Missouri.

In addition to distributing funds to local community-based programs, Children's Trust Fund provides information and data to impact state policy regarding child abuse, neglect and family support issues. Unique in its origin and mission, it is the only state agency to receive non-general revenue funding for the specific purpose of child abuse prevention. Its mission is to prevent or alleviate child abuse and neglect for Missouri's children and families through planning and policy development; funding of results-oriented programs, training programs for prevention professionals, and research; public awareness and education; and integration of statewide prevention efforts.

CTF is currently funding a demonstration program in six communities aimed at developing a system of providing services to families, maximizing resources and preventing duplication. Other grants support programs that provide home visitation for parents of newborns; home and center-based educational, personal and family skills building for parents; child care and the development of good parenting skills for teen parents; and sexual abuse and violence prevention information. The CTF license plate program allows organizations and agencies to help earn funds for a specified child abuse prevention program in their local community.

Acknowledgments

KIDS COUNT in Missouri Partners

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Executive Summary



The eighth annual KIDS COUNT in Missouri Data Book provides information on measures of child well-being for the state, its 114 counties and St. Louis City. By highlighting trends and comparing geographic areas, the project educates Missourians about the condition of vulnerable children and encourages citizen action to improve their lives.

There are almost 1.4 million children living in Missouri, comprising slightly more than one-fourth of the total population. Almost one-sixth of the state's children are African American, Hispanic, Asian or Native American.

Between the base and current years five KIDS COUNT in Missouri outcome measures improved and five worsened. Measures that improved are: infant mortality; child deaths; annual high school dropouts; births to teens and teen violent death. Two of the measures that worsened, low birth weight and births to mothers without a high school diploma, rose by less than .5 percent. One measure, child abuse and neglect, is difficult to interpret but may be worsening.

Measures of Economic Security

Students enrolled in free or reduced-price lunch program, a proxy measure of child poverty, decreased between 1992 and 1993, increased slightly through 1997, dropped slightly in 1998 and rose again in 1999. In 1999, more than one-third of Missouri's students lived in families whose incomes were low enough to qualify for this program. Low-income children are at higher risk than other children for a variety of physical, educational and social problems.

Children who are born to undereducated parents face the highest odds of living in chronic poverty. In 1999, almost one in five Missouri births was to a *mother without a high school diploma*, denoting less than 12 years of education. This rate decreased in the early 1990s, leveled off in the middle of the decade and shows a slight increase in the last two years.

The number of *children receiving cash assistance* decreased 46% between 1995 and 1999, as a result of changes in welfare programs and Missouri's improving job market during those years. Many of these children are still living in poverty, however, as their parents replace welfare with low-paying employment. *Food stamp utilization* has also fallen dramatically during this period, dropping almost 20% between 1995 and 1999. This is a reduction of almost 75,275 children. At the same time, the number of persons securing food from food pantries increased.

Economic indicators for adults in the work force are encouraging for Missouri's families with children. The *unemployment* rate decreased while *annual wages* increased.

Measures of School Success

Children succeeding in school has recently gained much attention. School success includes being ready to enter school and achieving mastery of appropriate knowledge at various academic levels. Next year we will have sufficient data to add an outcome measure on school readiness. Other outcome indicators, showing academic ability, are under discussion.

Measures of Child Health

The percent of *low birthweight infants* has increased slightly from the five year average of 1991-95.

This occurred even though more women receive prenatal care and have healthy pregnancies. The increase is due, in part, to more multiple birth deliveries, primarily associated with delayed childbearing and the use of fertility drugs or in vitro fertilization. In 1999, 5,833 infants had low birth-weights.

In contrast, the *infant mortality* rate has declined steadily over the last 10 years. This is due to a combination of improved medical technology and public health outreach efforts. In 1999, 581 infants died before their first birthday.

The number of *children enrolled in Medicaid* increased more than 16% between 1995 and 1999, suggesting that enrollment efforts have some success in reaching low-income families.

Measures of Child Safety

The *child death rate* has improved slightly since the beginning of the decade. This year 250 children died in Missouri. More detailed data, available for 1998, shows that 73.4% of child deaths were attributable to illness and approximately 14.2% were unintentional. There were 41 homicide deaths and 7 suicide deaths among this age group in 1998. Firearms were related to 16 deaths in this age group.

Our measure of *child abuse and neglect* is difficult to interpret because of contradictory data elements. Once the Division of Family Services receives a call on the child abuse hotline, the family may receive a family assessment and be offered any services that the assessment indicates are necessary. Family assessments are going up. In the most severe cases, it may be determined that there is enough evidence, or probable cause, to believe that abuse has occurred and/or that prosecution is merited. The number of probable cause cases is declining. Totals of probable cause and family assessment cases show an increase.

The *out-of-home placement rate* increased between 1992 and 1995, and has gone up and down slightly in the latter half of the decade. Overall, the number of out-of-home placements increased between 1992 and 1999. More than 6,700 children were removed from their homes and placed in foster homes, with relatives or in residential institutions.

Measures of Adolescent Success

The *high school dropout rate* increased between 1992 and 1994 but has declined since then. There were more than 12,400 dropouts from public high schools in 1999. These youth face economic insecurity and other negative outcomes.

Missouri's *teen birth* rate has declined steadily since 1992. In 1999, more than 10,000 Missouri teens, ages 15 - 19, gave birth. These teens and their children are likely to face poverty, unemployment or underemployment, and health problems.

Violent deaths of teens increased between 1992 and 1995 but has decreased since then. In 1998, 308 teens died violently. If earlier patterns hold, most of these will be a result of motor vehicle care crashes (55%). A decrease in teen homicide deaths in the past three years contributed to the recent improvement in this rate.

Trends for Missouri's Minority Children

Minority data are not available for all KIDS COUNT measures. For measures where data are available, it is clear that Missouri's 223,047 minority children face higher risks for adverse outcomes than their Caucasian peers. They are almost two times as likely as Caucasian children to have low birthweights, die in infancy or adolescence, be confirmed as abused or neglected, enter out-of-home placements such as foster care or become teen parents. However, it is notable that most outcome measures for minority children have improved and the teen birth rate for minority girls decreased by 20% between 1994 and 1999.

Special Focus: Early Investment for Better Outcomes

All children face challenges in the process of "growing up". Most children overcome these risks and grow to be competent, capable adults. If we are to help all children achieve this goal, it is important to understand both the obstacles to achievement and the supports that encourage success.

Risk Factors

Some life circumstances compound the risks that all children face. Economic insecurity, poor health or abuse mean additional challenges for some children. Four risk factors often associated with poor outcomes for children are:

- having a mother with less than a high school education;
- living in a family that received food stamps or cash welfare payments;
- living in a single-parent household; and
- having parents whose primary language is something other than English.

Children who have one or more of these characteristics are more likely to be educationally disadvantaged or have difficulty in school. The more risk factors children face, the more difficulty they have. Children with multiple risk factors have more health problems, fewer appropriate social skills, less positive approaches to learning and are less ready to enter school than children with one or no risk factors.

Protective Factors

There are also common "protective factors" that buffer children against negative life circumstances. Protective factors fall into three major categories:

- Caring adults;
- High Expectations;
- Opportunities to participate.

Protective factors help children develop the resilience they need to overcome difficult circumstances. These children demonstrate social competence, have problem-solving skills, can exercise control and feel a sense of purpose. With skills like these, children are more likely to persist and to achieve their goals.

Prevention and Early Involvement

Public policy can promote resilience in children by supporting programs that reduce risk and/or increase access to protective factors. Many such programs already exist but they often focus on providing treatment, after some harm has already come to the child. In contrast, a preventive approach starts to build supports and connections for children before problems arise.

Prevention strategies should offer access to protective factors, most importantly the caring and nurturing relationships that assure children's physical, mental, and emotional needs are met. These include a seamless system of safe, quality care, youth development, and parenting education programs that are available to parents and children from birth through their school years. This type of support would allow children and families to access the supports they need.

Prevention Pays

On the surface, providing all children with services that support resilience might seem costly. However, this type of early assistance is much less expensive than providing treatment later. Research shows how parenting education programs can reduce special education costs in elementary school. Other studies demonstrate how quality early care and education programs can prevent incarceration, reduce reliance on public assistance and lower emergency health care costs. Youth development programs can reduce costly, high-risk behaviors like substance abuse, violence, juvenile crime and unprotected sexual intercourse.

Supporting Prevention Programs

Prevention programs are long-term investments, often lacking an immediate yield. That is one reason why they are not funded to any meaningful extent in the state budget where most spending emphasizes treatment or remediation services.

A booming economy usually means that states can increase financial support to critical programs and services. In Missouri, revenue growth is limited by a constitutional amendment, that caps the amount of revenue the state can collect. So, Missouri is unable to improve services, even in good economic times. To provide financial support for prevention programs, we must look beyond the customary sources of state and federal revenues.

Missouri Tobacco Settlement

One potential funding source for prevention programs is the \$6.7 billion tobacco settlement but much controversy surrounds the debate over use of the tobacco settlement funds. Some feel the funds should be counted as regular state revenue and refunded to taxpayers. Others do not believe that tobacco settlement funds should be counted in this way but they do not agree on how to distribute those funds.

Polling data indicate that many Missourians agree that the Tobacco Settlement should be invested in children.

When asked how the Tobacco Settlement should be used:

- 52% of those polled reported that programs that help children become productive citizens are their first or second priority;
- 87% said they would support or strongly support using the tobacco settlement on programs that help children.

In the absence of any other way to increase state revenue, the tobacco settlement funds represent our best chance to support the kind of preventive services that can reach children before they come to harm. This is a unique opportunity to shift our focus from crisis and treatment to prevention. It is a chance to turn at-risk children into children of promise.



Missouri Profile

► State Capital - Jefferson City

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	National Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year		
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	287,790	313,331	34.7%	35.9%	✗	30*
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	13,805	14,569	19.0%	19.3%	✗	N/A
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	28,289	28,545	7.4%	7.6%	✗	27
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	3,418	2,813	8.9	7.6	✓	32
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	1,650	1,467	31.3	27.2	✓	26
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	24,382	34,083	17.6	24.4	✗	N/A
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	5,972	6,705	4.3	4.8	✗	N/A
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	17,339	12,457	7.2%	4.8%	✓	34
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	10,272	10,003	55.5	49.6	✓	30
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	1,624	1,491	90.7	74.6	✓	40

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	1,333,173
	1999	1,398,491
Children as percent of total population	1995	25.9%
	1999	25.6%
Minority children	1995	15.8%
	1999	15.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	7,627
	1999	8,157

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	21.6%
	1995	18.9%
Children in single parent families	1990	15.5%
	1990	19.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$25,059
	1998	\$28,206
Adult unemployment	1995	4.8%
	1999	3.4%
High school graduation	1995	75.3%
	1999	78.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	37.0%
	1999	45.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	23,281
	1999	48,206
Licensed child care capacity	1995	103,470
	2000	123,206
Accredited child care facilities	1999	350
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	12.5%
	1999	6.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	27.9%
	1999	22.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	24.0%
	1999	27.6%
Public clinic immunization	1995	78.1%
	1999	85.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	14.0%
	1999	9.2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	21,545
	1999	20,687
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	70.0
	1998	71.1

*Children in poverty national rank; ranks based on 1997 data.



Missouri Minority Profile

TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
 Infant mortality
 Child deaths
 Child abuse and neglect
 High school dropouts
 Births to teens
 Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
 Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures	Year	Caucasian Rate			Minority Rate		
		Base	Current	Trend	Base	Current	Trend
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma	1995/1999	16.9%	17.4%	✗	29.1%	28.1%	✓
Low birthweight infants	1990-94/1995-99	6.1%	6.6%	✗	12.8%	12.9%	✗
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1990-94/1995-99	7.2%	6.1%	✓	16.5	14.7	✓
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 1,000)	1990-94/1995-99	27.8	24.4	✓	50.5	41.3	✓
Probable cause child abuse and neglect (per 1,000)	1995/1999	10.6	5.5	✓	24.7	11.3	✓
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000)	1995/1999	3.2	3.6	✗	10.3	11.3	✗
Annual high school dropouts	1995/1999	6.1	4.4	✓	12.6	6.7	✓
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000)	1995/1999	46.7	42.8	✓	102.3	86.6	✓
Violent deaths ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1990-94/1995-99	75.5	67.6	✓	185.8	116.9	✓

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund

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What KIDS COUNT Tells Us About Child Well-being



The goal of the KIDS COUNT project is to improve the well-being of Missouri's children by heightening awareness of children's issues throughout the state. As part of that effort, the annual KIDS COUNT Data book documents the status of children in the state and in each of its 115 counties. This information promotes more effective responses to children's needs at both the state and community level.

KIDS COUNT data consists of outcome measures and indicators of child well-being. The ten outcome measures show specific outcomes, or results for children. These outcome measures are like the dots in a child's dot-to-dot drawing. They pinpoint areas where children are experiencing particular success or difficulty. Outcome measures also highlight trends over time.

Various indicators help put the outcome measures in context. For example, the child health indicators include immunization rates. Proper immunization is not an outcome, or result, because it does not guarantee improved child health. However, the immunization rate does help form a more complete picture of whether children have access to the kinds of services and supports that might make them more likely to be healthy. In our dot-to-dot drawing, the indicators help fill in some lines, or provide some additional points that create a more complete picture of how children fare in Missouri.

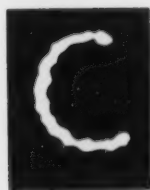
In 1997, the State of Missouri began to develop a set of outcomes for the state known as the Show-Me Results. To date, this effort has identified the data necessary to measure selected outcomes and, where necessary, to collect needed data. Many of these measures intersect or overlap information in the KIDS COUNT report. This year we include information on Show-Me Results that are related to child well-being.

KIDS COUNT data provide solid starting points for our picture of Missouri's children. To complete the picture, we must finish the outline and color in the details with additional information from children, families and communities.

Children in Missouri (Demographics)

- Children are 25.6% of the total population.
- 15.9% of children are minority.
- .8% of school age children are from homes or countries that speak a language other than English and are considered part of the language minority. The number of children reported as language minorities has nearly doubled since 1995.
- 15.6% of children are poor.
- Ages of children in Missouri
 - 217,262 (15.5%) are infants and toddlers under 3 years of age;
 - 145,779 (10.4%) are preschoolers, ages 4 and 5;
 - 788,243 (56.3%) are elementary, middle and junior high school students between 5 - 14;
 - 248,208 (17.7%) are senior high school students, ages 15 - 17.

PERSPECTIVE: Economic Security



Children are more likely to be poor than any other age group, and are more likely to be chronically poor than adults or senior citizens. Young children are more likely to be poor than older children. According to 1999 Census estimates, 18.0 percent of children under the age of six were poor, a rate significantly lower than the 1998 rate of 20.6 percent. While poverty rates for children under 18 declined to 16.9%, that is not significantly lower than the child poverty rate in 1979.¹ In Missouri, the child poverty rate worsened between 1979 and 1993, before falling to 15.6 percent in 1998. This rate is lower than the rate of 21.2 in 1993, but still higher than the 13.5 percent rate of 1979.²

Poor children are less likely to receive cash assistance and more likely to live in families where parents are working than they were in years past. In a recent survey of former cash assistance recipients, two-thirds reported being currently employed but earnings were below the poverty line.³

Poverty is often associated with poor outcomes for children. Poor children are more likely to be ill, suffer from abuse or neglect, and drop out of high school.

Economic Security Indicators

- Average wages are increasing.
- Adult unemployment is falling.
- More children receive child support paid through the state.
- Fewer children receive cash assistance.
- Fewer children receive food stamps.

Economic Security Outcomes for Children

- The number of children who receive free and reduced price is fairly constant.
- Births to mothers without a high school diploma are increasing slightly after a decrease in the early 1990's.

Related KIDS COUNT Outcomes

- Rate of annual high school dropouts shows a positive trend.
- Births to teen mothers show a slow, but steady decline.

Related Missouri Show-Me Results

- More jobs paying more than \$10 per hour. Data shows increasing salaries but data on salary per hour is not yet available.
- Increased percentage of Missourians with incomes above 100% of the poverty level. This measure is improving.
- Fewer communities with a high concentration of poverty. Data not available.

Interpretation

- Families are experiencing an increase in wages offset by a reduction in government supports.
- Family wages are not sufficient to move families beyond poverty or near-poverty.
- Reduction in teen birth rate can be attributed, in part, to a positive economic outlook.⁴
- Economic changes make dropping out of high school more costly, encouraging teens to stay in school or to complete high school through alternative means.^{5,6}

Students Enrolled in Free/Reduced Price School Lunch Program



Definition

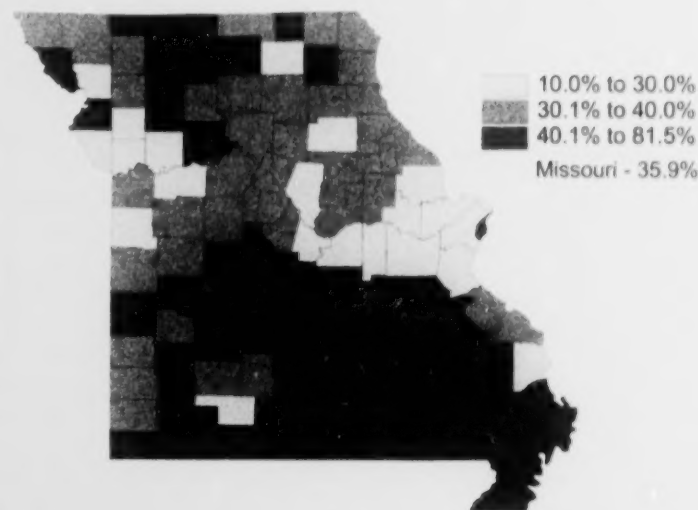
The percent of Missouri students enrolled in the free or reduced price lunch program is used as a proxy measure of child poverty. Child poverty figures were last recorded in the 1990 census, with estimates in 1993 and 1995. These figures fail to reflect more recent changes. Free and reduced price school lunch figures, collected annually, are more sensitive to changes over time. Students who live in homes with annual incomes at or below 130% of the poverty level (\$22,165 for a family of four) are eligible for free meals. Students who live in homes with annual incomes between 130% and 185% of the poverty level (\$31,543 for a family of four) are eligible for reduced price meals.

Significance

Poor children face enormous risks as they grow and develop. Compared to other children, they are much more vulnerable to hunger, homelessness, physical and mental disabilities, illness, violence, nutritional deficiencies and death. In school, poor children have lower test scores, more learning disabilities, greater special education needs and higher chances of dropping out than middle-class or upper-class children. These children lack the economic security that improves their chances of success.

Enrollment in the Free and Reduced Price School Lunch program is also an important indicator of child nutrition. Children who are constantly hungry have a diminished capacity to learn. Participation in the school lunch program enables children to get the nutrition they need to succeed in school. Children from low-income families receive one-third to one-half of their daily nutritional intake from the school lunch program. Students participating in the program do better on standardized achievement tests and are late or absent from school less than children of similar incomes who do not participate.

Percent of Students Enrolled, 1999



Missouri Findings

Almost 36 (35.9) percent or 313,331 Missouri students were enrolled in the free/reduced price lunch program in 1999. The rate increased slightly from 1998.

County Findings

The counties with the lowest participation rates in 1999, suggesting low child poverty, were primarily suburban: Platte, Clay and Cass (Kansas City area); and St. Charles and Jefferson (St. Louis area). The highest participation rates, suggesting higher child poverty, were found in the south and southeastern counties of Oregon, Ozark, Wayne, Pemiscot, Carter, Mississippi and Shannon, as well as in St. Louis City. In these counties, more than 60% of the students lived in families that were poor enough to qualify for the school lunch program. St. Louis City has 81.5% of students eligible for free or reduced price lunch.

Children Receiving Cash Assistance

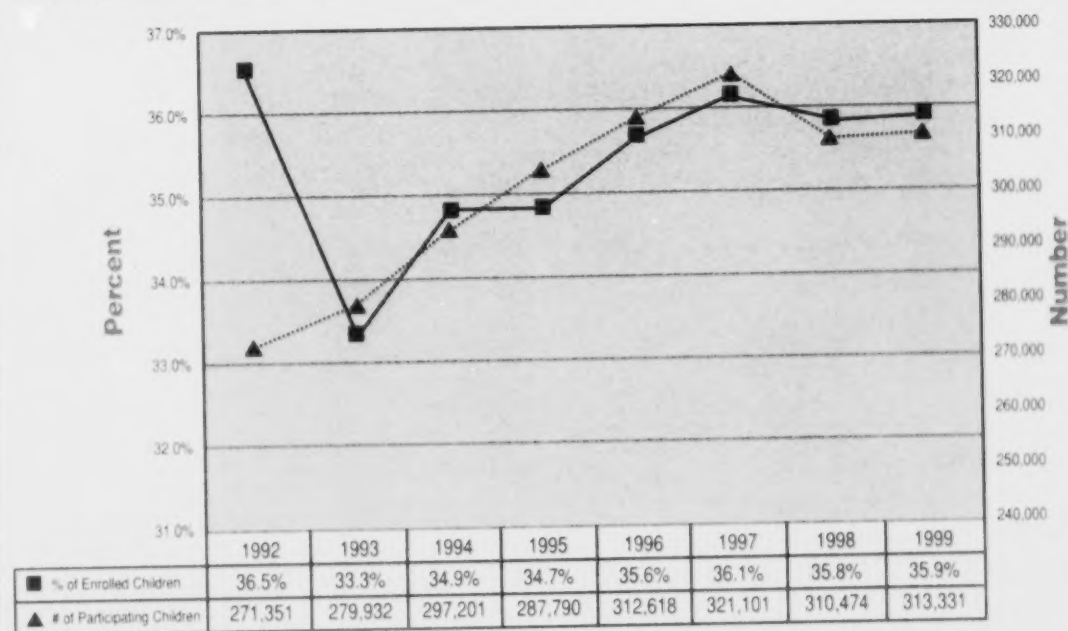
The number of children receiving cash assistance decreased 46% between 1995 and 1999.¹⁰ This decrease can largely be attributed to improvements in Missouri's economy. Also, new federal and state policies place many welfare recipients directly into welfare-to-work activities, which reduce the length of time they receive benefits. Many of the children who are leaving the cash assistance rolls are likely still living in poverty as their parents replace welfare with low-paying employment.

During 1999, more than 16,000 families receiving cash assistance had been sanctioned for failure to comply with work or other program requirements. When an adult is sanctioned, the family's grant is reduced or suspended. Children receiving cash assistance but living in families where an adult has been sanctioned are therefore forced into deeper poverty. Sanctions imposed to date affect 32,477 poor children.¹¹

Children Receiving Food Stamps

Another indicator of child nutrition is participation in the federal Food Stamp program. This program supplements cash assistance for low-income families by providing vouchers for the purchase of food. Participation in this program declined almost 20 percent from 1995 – 1999. In actual numbers, this reduction represents 75,275 children no longer receiving nutritional support through the Food Stamp program. At the same time, there has been evidence of an increasing number of persons using food pantries. Data are available for food pantries

Students Enrolled in Free/Reduced Price School Lunch Program, 1992-1999



Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

that secure at least some of their food from the US Department of Agriculture. In state Fiscal Year 1997 (July 1, 1996 – June 30, 1997), those pantries served 305,363 households or 808,450 persons. By state Fiscal Year 1999 (July 1, 1998 – June 30, 1999), they served 421,948 households or 1,124,260 persons, an increase of almost 16% in number of persons served. (These numbers are not unduplicated. They reflect the actual number of visits to 397 pantries; a single household, visiting monthly, would count as 12 visits.)

The federal government recently began collecting information on food security through the Current Population Survey (CPS) questionnaires administered by the Census bureau. This new source of information will provide regular data on child hunger and on the quality of diet.

Preventive Factors

Ways to improve this outcome include:

- Jobs that pay a livable wage;
 - Supportive services that help individuals find and maintain jobs, including child care, transportation and health care;
 - Income support for individuals who are unable to work;
 - Adequate and effective collection of child support for children in single parent families;
 - Progressive tax policies that ease the tax burden on low-income families;
 - Policy that supports asset development, such as Individual Development Accounts (IDAs);
 - Unemployment Insurance reform that improves access to unemployment insurance for low-income workers.
-

Racial Data

Data for Caucasian and minority children are unavailable for the school lunch program.

Births to Mothers Without High School Diplomas



Definition

This variable measures the percent of births to mothers of all ages who have less than twelve years of education, as indicated on the newborns' birth certificates.

Significance

Children who are born to undereducated parents face the highest odds of living in chronic poverty. In 1995, the poverty rate was 57% for children living with parents who had dropped out of school, but only 4% for children living with at least one parent with a college degree.¹²

Parental education level has shown to be a better predictor of grade repetition than family income, poverty status, family structure, ethnic group or family size. Nationally, 33% of children whose parents had less than a high school diploma had repeated a grade, compared to only 21% of children whose parents had high school diplomas and 9% of children whose parents were college graduates.¹³

According to the Missouri School Improvement Project, Missouri parents who are high school graduates are almost twice as likely to report that their children make mostly A's in school than those with less than a high school education.

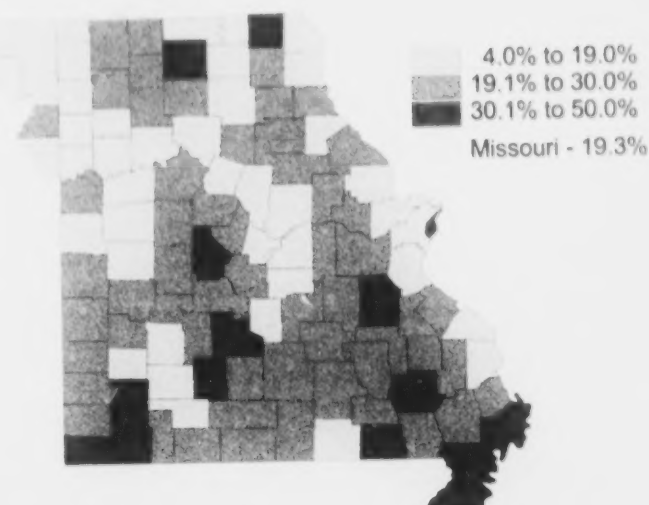
Missouri Findings

Almost one in five, or 14,569 births in 1999 were to undereducated mothers. The rate decreased in the early 1990s, and has risen slightly in the later part of the decade. There is overall improvement from 1992 - 1999.

County Findings

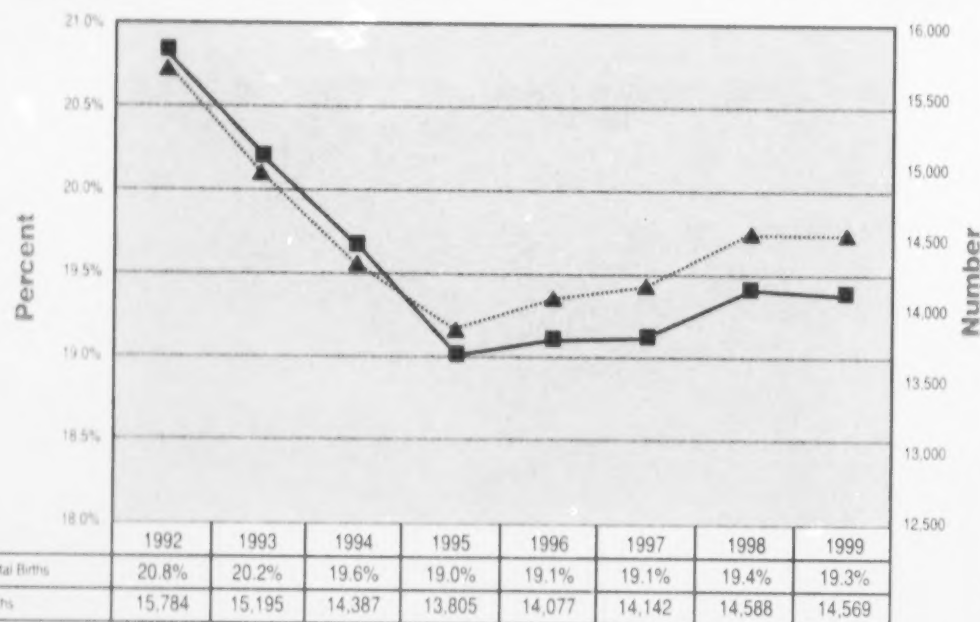
Fewer than 10% of children born in 1999 in Nodaway, St. Charles, Worth and Platte Counties were born to mothers without a high school diploma. In thirteen

Percent of Births to Mothers Without High School Diplomas, 1999



counties, more than one-third of births were to undereducated mothers. These counties include Lawrence, Washington, Webster, Ripley, Wayne, New Madrid, McDonald, Dunklin, Mississippi, Morgan, Pemiscot and Scotland. (It should be noted that some counties, like Scotland County, have a large Mennonite community. Because these families only require children to attend school through eighth grade, a majority of all Mennonite births would be to women with less than 12 years of education.) In absolute numbers, Jackson County, St. Louis City and St. Louis County account for 34.7% of births to undereducated mothers.

Births to Mothers Without High School Diplomas, 1992 - 1999



Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Preventive Factors

Ways to improve this outcome include:

- Adequate preschool and early education programs that help prepare students to learn;
- Early identification of at-risk students, particularly in elementary school and during transition periods from elementary school to junior high, and from junior high to high school;
- Teachers who are able to identify and address cultural differences to reduce the high dropout rates of minority students;
- School-based or school-linked physical and mental health services;
- Services to children with disabilities, especially with behavior disorders;
- Programs that enhance the life choices of adolescent females by addressing esteem issues, assertiveness training, social and leadership development, school performance and academic achievement;
- Family planning services that provide health care and access to contraceptives.

Racial Data

Minority infants were much more likely than Caucasian children to be born to undereducated mothers (28.1% vs. 17.4%) in 1999. Rates for minority infants improved between 1995 and 1999 while rates for Caucasian children deteriorated slightly during the same time.

PERSPECTIVE: School Success



he foundations for a child's eventual success in school are built long before the child enters kindergarten. When a child has learned to "use adults as sources of information, discipline and enjoyment"¹⁴ they have the necessary skills to succeed in school. It is important to note that school readiness is not simply a matter of knowing the alphabet or counting to ten.

Kindergarten teachers believe that the best predictors of success are those that relate to a child's behavior. Children that can follow directions, work well with others and keep up with their work are most likely be ready for school.¹⁵

One component known to improve school readiness is a quality early care and education experience.¹⁶ Benefits of providing these programs are even greater for low-income children. Low-income children are less likely than their peers to begin school with the skills they need to read. Studies have indicated that these children have a more limited vocabulary, they may be read to less often and low-income households have fewer books.¹⁷

The Missouri School Entry Assessment Project is a comprehensive effort to assess school readiness. The first survey, conducted in the fall of 1998, asked kindergarten teachers to complete a survey assessing 3,500 students. The survey covered entry-level skills, knowledge and behaviors or dispositions in seven areas of development. Results indicate that the highest performing children participate in Parents as Teachers and preschool/center care. Further, when low-income children participate in both Parents as Teachers and any other pre-kindergarten experience, they score above average on all scales.¹⁸

School Success Indicators

- Increasing number of children with limited English proficiency.
- Continued increase in the number of children using child care subsidy program.
- More licensed child care.
- Increasing number of accredited child care centers/homes is now being tracked.
- High school graduation rate increased.

School Success Outcomes for Children

KIDS COUNT does not currently present any school success outcomes for children prior to high school graduation. We hope to add an outcome indicator for school readiness next year when two years worth of data will be available from the Missouri School Entry Assessments that began in 1998. Outcome measures for later school success are under consideration.

Related KIDS COUNT Outcomes

- Annual high school dropouts are declining.
- Births to mothers without a high school diploma show a slight increase.
- Births to teens are declining.

Related Missouri Show-Me Results

- Increase access to high quality child care for working families. Data not available.
- Increase the percentage of children entering school ready to learn. Data will be drawn from Missouri School Entry Assessments first begun in 1998. They will be published when two years worth of data are collected.
- Increase the percentage of students who achieve targeted skill levels at various points before graduation. Data will be available from Missouri Assessment Project (MAP) test scores.

Interpretation

- Increased attention to early learning, through parent supports (i.e. Parents as Teachers) and by improving the quality of non-parental care, may increase the number of children who enter school ready to learn.
- Children who enter school ready to learn are more likely to be successful. Teenagers who achieve academic success are less likely to drop out of high school.¹⁹

PERSPECTIVE: Child Health



Good health is fundamental to a child's well-being. Good health care for children begins before birth, with good prenatal care. It includes access to regular and specialized care that is appropriate for the child's age. Care includes proper immunization, good nutrition and adequate medical and dental care. It can be delivered through a variety of means, including home visitation programs like Nurses for Newborns and Healthy Families, community clinics, service programs or via the traditional medical facilities.

Many low-income families have difficulty accessing good care. In some cases, services simply don't exist in sufficient capacity. For example, only 71% of Missouri dentists accept MC+/Medicaid patients and 38% of Missouri's counties have no dentist at all willing to accept these patients.²⁰ In other cases, families working in low wage jobs may not receive health benefits and they may not be able to afford private insurance. These families may not be aware that their children are eligible for MC+, Missouri's Medicaid managed care program. Lack of access to these services can keep chronically ill children from succeeding in school. Families who lack access to care also find that frequent illness in children can be a barrier to employment or a strain on their limited budgets.²¹

Good, early health care also offers long-term benefits to society in general. In 1994, every dollar spent to administer oral polio vaccine saved \$3.40 in direct medical costs and \$2.74 in indirect societal costs.²²

Child Health Indicators

- Increased percentage of children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid.
- Fewer children with elevated blood lead levels.
- Fewer children receiving SED mental health services.
- Immunization rate in public health clinics increased.

Child Health Outcomes for Children

- More children were born at low birthweight.
- Steady decrease in infant mortality.

Related KIDS COUNT Outcomes

- Decrease in child deaths.
- Decrease in violent teen deaths.

Related Missouri Show-Me Results

- Increased percentage of healthy pregnancies. Data on low birthweight babies is from same source as KIDS COUNT data.
- Decreased rate of infant mortality. Data on infant mortality is from the same source as KIDS COUNT data.

Interpretation

- The State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) greatly expanded eligibility for low-income families by allowing families with incomes up to 300 percent of the federal poverty level to apply for insurance for their children. While the percentage of children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid has grown, 38 percent of eligible children are still not enrolled. This suggests that low income children still lack health insurance coverage.
- Overall, more children are receiving immunizations through both public clinics and private settings suggesting that managed care has increased access to preventive services for some families.

Low Birthweight Infants



Definition

This variable measures the percent of infants who weigh less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5.5 pounds) at birth. This includes term and pre-term infants. Data are aggregated, or combined, for five-year periods to provide more stable rates.

Significance

Babies born with low birthweights are at high risk for adverse outcomes and developmental problems throughout their lives. They are more likely than normal birthweight infants to have brain damage, cerebral palsy, neurological impairment and cognitive disorders. Almost half of these infants will enter special education at some point in their lives. Approximately 64% of all infants who die before their first birthday have low birthweights.²³

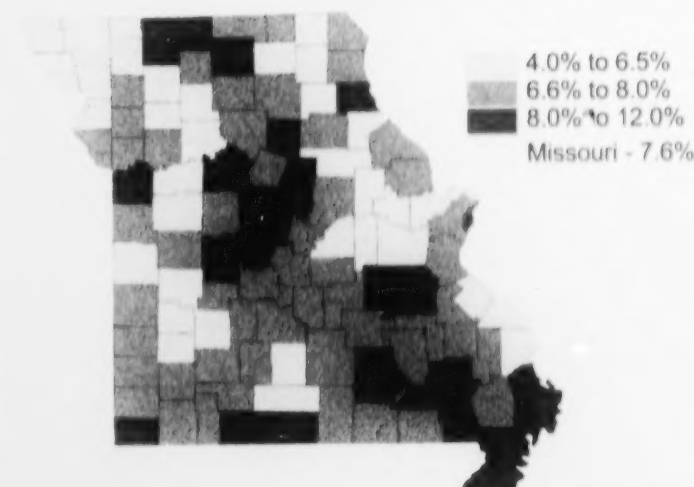
Caring for low birthweight infants is extremely costly. In Missouri, low birthweight infants comprise less than 8% of total births but account for 71% of all newborn expenditures. The usual newborn nursery cost is approximately \$500, but for a low birthweight infant medical charges can reach \$15,000.²⁴

Missouri Findings

The low birthweight rate in Missouri has increased since the mid-1980s. In 1999, 5,833 newborns had low birthweight. Women who lack adequate prenatal care or health insurance, and women who take fertility drugs, are at high risk of delivering low birthweight babies. In Missouri, 88.2% of pregnant women received adequate prenatal care in 1998. Of the women who received no or inadequate prenatal care, 63.5% were Medicaid recipients.²⁵ Smoking during pregnancy is also linked to low birthweight.²⁶ In 1997, 26.3% of pregnant women reported that they smoked during their pregnancy.²⁷

The Missouri Department of Health reports that almost half of the increase in low birthweight infants, between 1984 and 1997, is due to greater numbers of multiple birth deliveries, primarily associated with delayed childbearing and the use of fertility drugs or in vitro fertilization procedures.²⁸

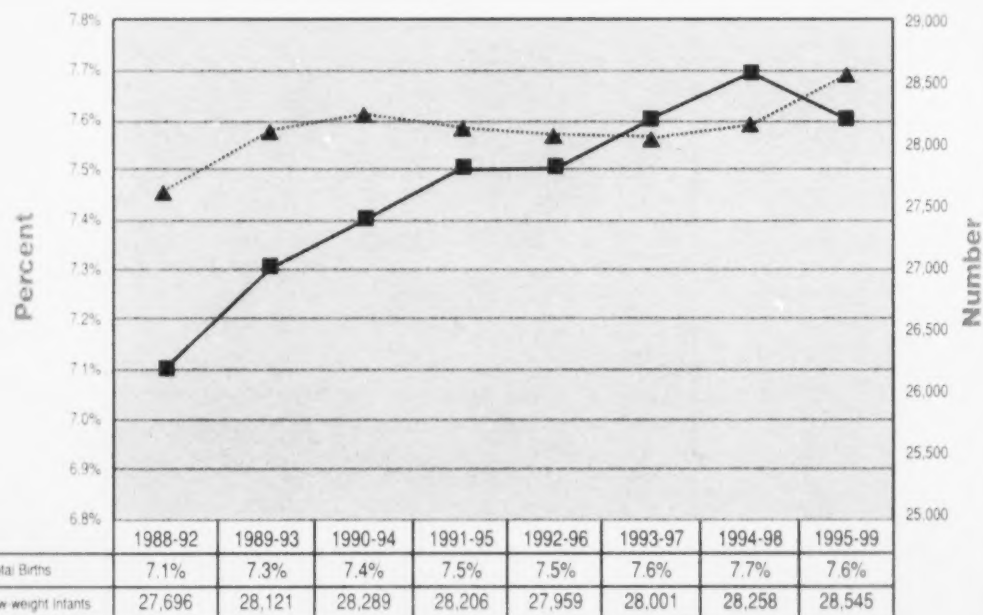
Low Birthweight Infants, 1995 - 1999



County Findings

In six counties, including Nodaway, Daviess, Osage, Holt, Worth and Carroll, the low birthweight rate was less than 5% during 1995-99. The counties with the highest rates were Carter, Wayne, Mississippi, Randolph, Sullivan and Pemiscot, with rates above 10%.

Low Birthweight Infants, 1992 - 1999



Source: Missouri Department of Health

Preventive Factors

Ways to decrease the number infants born at low birthweight include:

- Adequate and early prenatal care, maternal education, and nutritional services;
- Strong social support networks for pregnant women;
- Efforts that decrease births to teenaged girls;
- Programs that educate women about the dangers of drug, alcohol and tobacco use during pregnancy;
- Drug, alcohol and tobacco use prevention and treatment programs;
- Adequate spacing between pregnancies;
- Decreasing the number of unintended pregnancies.

Racial Data

The low birthweight rate for minority babies was 12.9%, almost twice the Caucasian rate of 6.6%. The rate for Caucasian infants rose between 1990-94 and 1995-99, while the rate for minority infants worsened slightly.

Infant Mortality



Definition

This variable measures the number of infants who die before their first birthday. The rate is expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. Data are aggregated, or combined, for five-year periods to provide more stable rates.

Significance

Children are most likely to die during their first year of life. Nationally, the leading causes of infant death in 1998 were congenital anomalies, disorders related to low birthweight and sudden infant death syndrome. Congenital anomalies were the leading cause of death for all race and ethnic groups, except for black mothers whose leading cause was disorders related to low birthweight.²⁹ In 1998, 59.7% of all Missouri children who died were under one year of age.³⁰

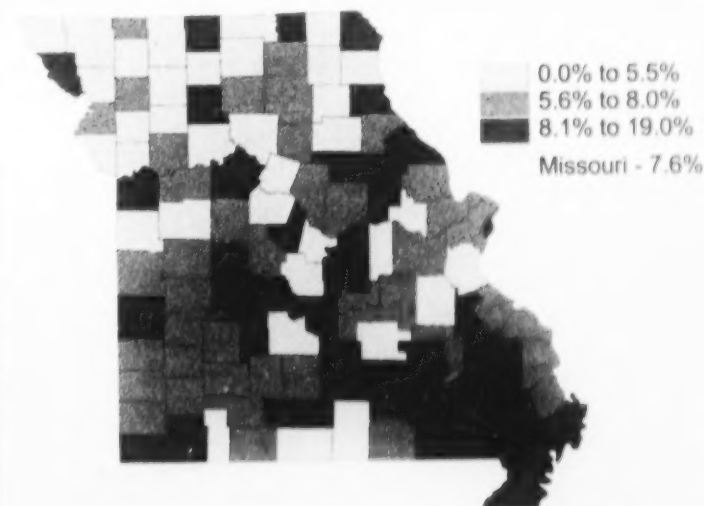
The infant mortality rate goes beyond simple health considerations to encompass economic and safety issues as well. Many consider the infant mortality rate to be one of the defining measures of a society's well-being. Infants are more likely to die before their first birthday if they live in unsafe homes and neighborhoods or have inadequate nutrition, health care or supervision. In one recent study, the infant mortality rate for children born into poor families was 50% higher than the rate for children born into non-poor families.³¹

Missouri Findings

The statewide infant mortality rate has declined steadily through the past 10 years. The combination of improved medical technology and public health outreach efforts has facilitated this improvement. In 1999, 581 infants died before their first birthday.

A recent study of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) showed that 20.4 percent of all SIDS deaths between 1995 and 1997 occurred in a child care setting. In Missouri, the rate for the same time period was 24.4 percent. Of those, one-third died during their first week in child care; half of the one-third died on their first day in care.³²

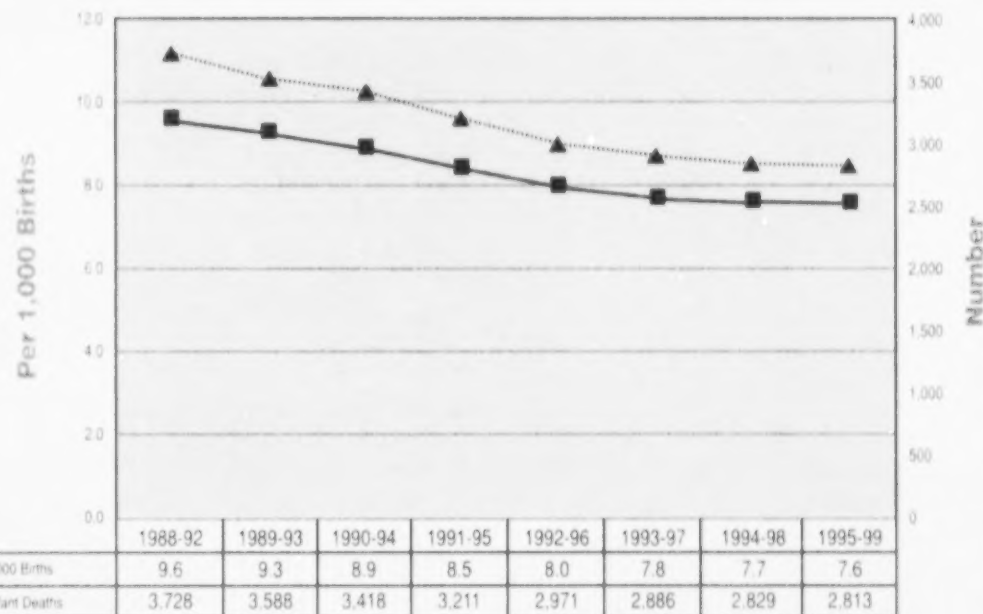
Infant Mortality Per 1,000 Live Births, 1995 - 1999



County Findings

There were no infant deaths between 1995 - 1999 in Ozark and Putnam Counties. The counties with the highest infant mortality rates in 1995 - 99 were Vernon, Wayne and Clark with rates above 14.0 percent. Seventeen counties had rates above 10.0. Because of the extremely small number of deaths in most counties, even over a five-year period, rates and ranks should be interpreted with caution.

Infant Mortality Per 1,000 Live Births, 1992 - 1999



Source: Missouri Department of Health

Preventive Factors

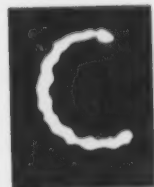
Ways to improve the number of infant deaths include:

- Quality prenatal care for pregnant women and pediatric care for all infants immediately after birth;
- Education efforts regarding prevention and treatment of birth defects, neonatal drug addictions and AIDS;
- Public awareness of ways to reduce the chance of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome;
- Greater use of referral and information networks that provide information for parents on maternal and child health care;
- More education for parents and caregivers on proper infant development;
- Healthy home environments, including adequate housing and proper sanitation;
- Child abuse prevention efforts.

Racial Data

The mortality rate for minority infants was 14.7 per 1,000 live births for 1995-99, more than twice the Caucasian rate of 6.1. Higher rates in the minority community are primarily due to the higher number of low birthweight babies born to minorities. Other factors include the higher proportion of teen births, less access to prenatal care, and fewer births to married women. Rates for both groups improved between 1990-94 and 1995-99.

PERSPECTIVE: Child Safety



Child safety is another aspect of child well-being. Injuries, both intentional and unintentional, are the leading cause of death for children between the ages of 1 and 19. Nationally, unintentional injury deaths represent two-thirds of the deaths to children and youth. In 1996, the cost of these injuries is estimated at \$81 billion dollars when accounting for present and future work loss to premature death or long-term disability, medical spending and other resource costs. Most of these injury deaths can be prevented through proven interventions that include: education; environmental or product modification, like car seats, bicycle helmets and smoke detectors; and better enforcement of legislation or regulations related to child safety.¹¹

Intentional injuries occur when there is intent to harm. They include injuries that occur as a result of violence, abuse or neglect. Strategies for prevention of these types of injuries are different from the strategies employed to prevent unintentional injuries and they are not as well understood.¹²

Child Safety Indicators

None.

Child Safety Outcomes for Children

- Overall increase in child abuse and neglect cases: decrease in rate of confirmed reports of child abuse and neglect (probable cause) and increase in rate of cases with the family assessment protocol.
- Out-of-home placement shows a slow but steady increase since 1992. At the end of 1999, there were 17,239 children in the custody of the Division of Family Services. The average length of stay is 25.8 months. Children experienced an average of 3.08 placements while in DFS custody.
- Decrease in rate of child deaths.

Related KIDS COUNT Outcomes

- Teen violent death decreased since 1994.

Related Missouri Show-Me Results

- Decreased incidence of family violence that includes child abuse/neglect. Data from same source as KIDS COUNT data but includes only instances of probable cause abuse and neglect.
- Decreased rate of alcohol- and drug-related injuries and deaths.
- Decreased incidence of alcohol-related traffic crash deaths.

Interpretation

- Implementation of the family assessment protocol has connected more families to services. It is unclear whether this means that more families need services or that outreach to families and access to services is improving. Better access to services may prevent some family situations from escalating into cases of substantiated abuse.
- In 1999, the number of entries into out-of-home placement remained relatively stable, while the rate of probable cause child abuse cases fell. We have changed protocol, and in the majority of reports there is not an effort to determine "probable cause". Thus, it is not clear whether this drop actually represents a reduction in child abuse.
- Changes in protocol make it impossible to determine whether children are safer or not.

Deaths of Children, Ages 1-14



Definition

This variable measures deaths of children ages one through fourteen from all causes. The rate is expressed per 100,000 children of that age. Data are aggregated, or combined, for five-year periods to provide more stable rates.

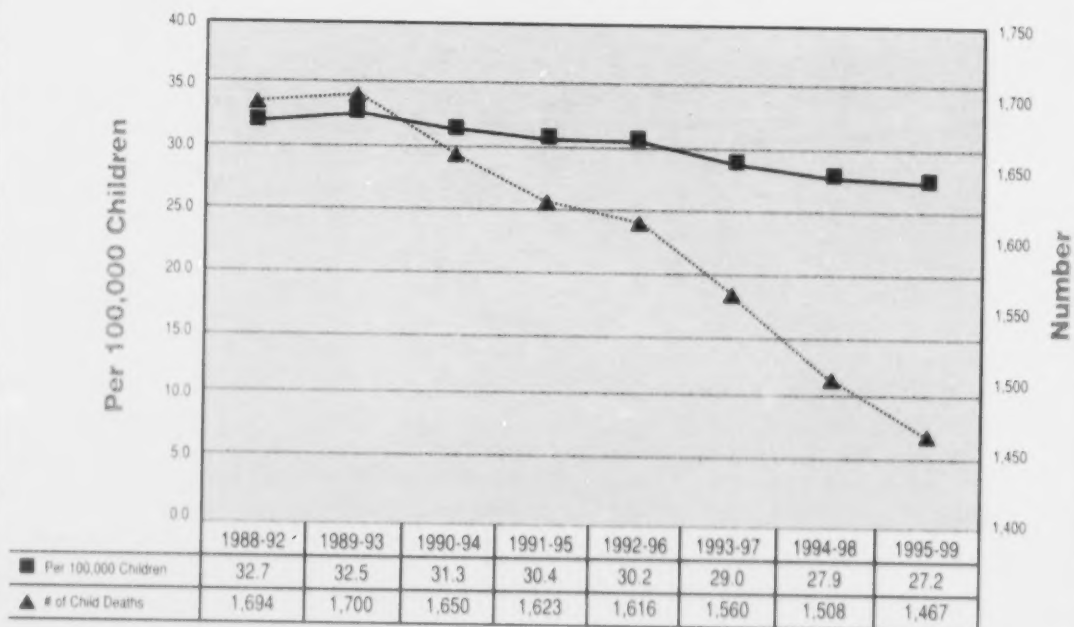
Significance

Although mortality rates drop sharply after the first year, children are still at risk from a number of health and environmental factors. This measure, like infant mortality, reflects physical health conditions, the amount of adult supervision and the prevalence of risks that children face every day in their homes and communities.

Missouri Findings

The child death rate has improved slightly since the beginning of the decade. In 1999, 250 children died in Missouri. More detailed data, available for 1998, shows that 73.4% of these deaths were attributable to illness and approximately 14.2% were unintentional. There were 41 homicide deaths and 7 suicide deaths among this age group in 1998. Firearms were related to 16 deaths in this age group.¹⁵

Deaths of Children, 1992 - 1999



Source: Missouri Department of Health

Children with HIV/AIDS

Three children of this age group died of AIDS-related causes in 1997. The Department of Health confirmed two new cases of HIV infection and two new AIDS cases for children under the age of 13 in 1997. A total of 51 children have been diagnosed with AIDS since 1982. Of these, 34 have died.¹⁶

Unintentional Injuries

Unintentional injuries were responsible for the deaths of 138 Missouri children in 1998. These deaths included motor vehicle accidents, drownings, burns, accidental strangulation and unintentional firearms deaths. These accidents also cause serious injuries for many children. In 1997, more than 3,400 children were hospitalized for accident-related injuries and more than 181,000 children were seen as outpatients. The total cost of these unintentional injuries was more than \$127.4 million.³⁷

County Findings

Because of the extremely small number of deaths in most counties, even over a five-year period, this measure is not used to calculate the composite county rank. Rates should be interpreted with caution.

Preventive Factors

Proper immunization protects children from deadly or complicating diseases such as whooping cough, measles or polio. Missouri tracks the percent of two-year old children seen at public health clinics who are properly immunized. This rate improved from 78.1% in 1995 to 85.9% in 1999.

Other ways to reduce the number of child deaths include:

- Quality, affordable health care systems that emphasize prevention of disease and unintentional injuries;
- Efforts that promote overall well-being for children;
- Programs that ensure proper child nutrition, including WIC and free/reduced price school breakfast and lunch;
- Firearm safety measures such as trigger lock mechanisms;
- Proper and consistent use of car seats and bicycle helmets;
- Access to safe playgrounds;
- Adequate and safe housing that is free from lead paint and other toxins;
- Education on child development;
- Parents and educators with greater awareness of warnings that suggest suicidal tendencies in children.

Racial Data

The 1995-99 aggregate death rate for minority children was 41.3 per 100,000, compared to 24.4 for Caucasian children. In previous years, white children were most likely to die from unintentional injuries and illness. Minority children were most likely to die from illness and homicide. Rates for both groups of children improved between 1990-94 and 1995-99.

Child Abuse and Neglect



Definition

his variable measures the number of children receiving some attention from the Missouri Department of Social Services, Division of Family Services, as the result of a report of abuse and neglect. After

a report of suspected abuse or neglect has been made, investigations that return sufficient evidence supporting the report are classified as probable cause child abuse and neglect. (See later section titled "Missouri is Changing How Child Abuse and Neglect Reports are Handled".) Other cases follow a family assessment protocol. The graph on this page shows a combination of the number of probable cause cases and the number of family assessment cases. In Missouri, the rate of child abuse and neglect is expressed per 1,000 children.

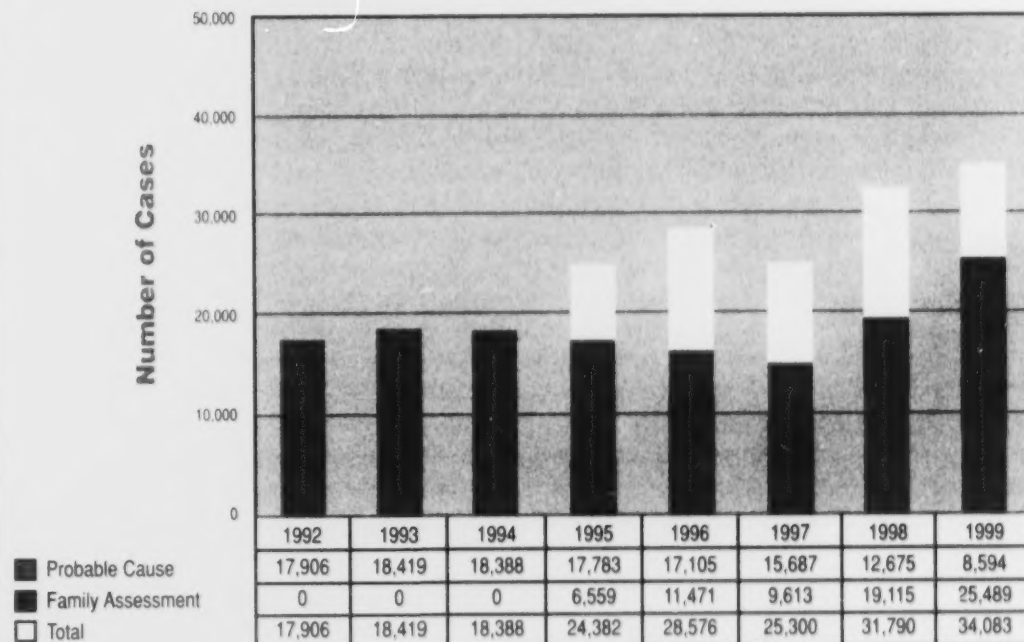
Significance

Children who are abused or neglected are damaged physically, mentally, socially and emotionally.

Even if they escape serious injury, they are at higher risk for many negative outcomes, including adolescent pregnancy, substance abuse, juvenile delinquency and academic failure. Young children who are abused are more likely than other children to be socially withdrawn or physically aggressive.³⁸

When abused children commit crimes, they are more likely than other children to become chronic and serious offenders. A U.S. Department of Justice survey found that 68% of youths that had been arrested had a prior history of abuse or neglect.³⁹

Child Abuse and Neglect by Type of Report



Source: Missouri Department of Social Services

Children who are at highest risk for abuse and neglect live in families where the parents were abused as children, suffer from mental illness or have a history of criminal activity or substance abuse. Adults who abuse children often have poor coping or problem solving skills, and are socially isolated. Many are experiencing external stress, such as marital discord, work instability or poor living conditions. There is also a high risk of abuse for children living in families who experience domestic violence. When violence is present in the home, children are more likely to become victims of abuse and to learn patterns of behavior that are violent.⁴⁰

Missouri Findings

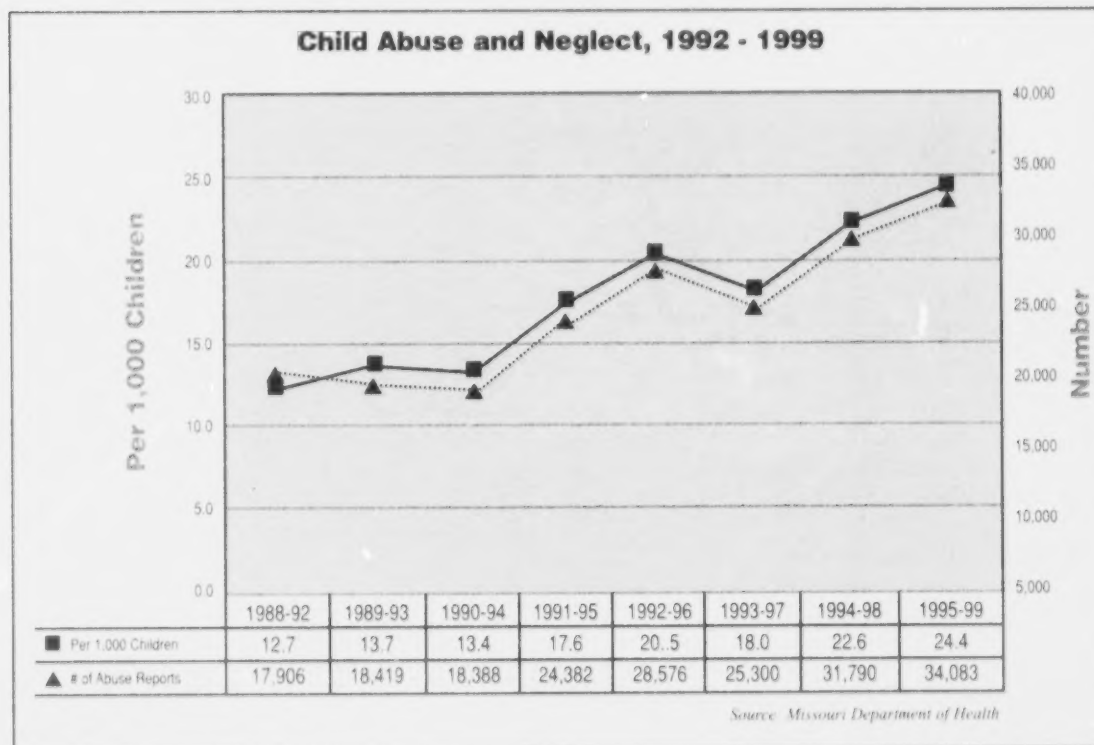
Official child abuse and neglect counts underrepresent the true number of abused and neglected children in Missouri, as only a fraction of them are brought to the Division's attention. A national incidence study by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services found that the true frequency of child abuse and neglect could be as much as three times higher than the numbers confirmed by authorities.¹¹

The rate of probable cause child abuse and neglect in Missouri decreased between 1992 and 1999. In 1999, there were 46,600 reports of child abuse and neglect to the Division of Family Services, involving more than 72,585 children. From these reports, 8,594 children were confirmed as abused or neglected. Earlier reports have shown that physical neglect (54.6% of children) was found much more frequently in child abuse investigations than physical abuse (21.7%). Sexual abuse was found in 18.3% of confirmed cases. More than one-third of the child abuse victims were less than six years old.¹²

Missouri Has Changed Its Response to Reports of Abuse and Neglect

The decrease in probable cause child abuse and neglect victims in Missouri is partially attributable to the implementation of SB595. This implementation began in 1995 with sixteen pilot sites around the state. It was implemented in the entire state in 1999. Under this new protocol, hotline calls that involve allegations of less severe abuse or neglect are assigned to "Family Assessments." These cases utilize a different approach, based on assessing the family's strengths and determining the services needed to improve the child's safety. Family assessments are resolved with determinations of "services needed" or "services not needed" instead of the traditional investigation findings of "probable cause" or "unsubstantiated." In 1999, 25,489 children were referred for a

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1992 - 1999



Family Assessment instead of an investigation. Traditional investigations are still conducted in allegations of severe abuse or neglect. An independent evaluation of the SB595 pilot sites found that, overall, the safety of children was not jeopardized, and that their safety improved in cases of neglect, lack of supervision, and less serious abuse.

Because of this change in reporting categories, it is impossible to determine if child abuse is truly decreasing in Missouri. Reporting on probable cause cases alone, as reflected in prior year's KIDS COUNT Data Books, no longer gives a complete picture of abuse and neglect in Missouri.

County Findings

Counties with less than 15 abuse and neglect cases per 1,000 children included Stone, Sullivan, St. Louis County, Lawrence, DeKalb, Chariton, Ste. Genevieve, St. Charles and Ralls. There were nine counties with rates over 41 per 1,000: Howell, Wright, Wayne, Carroll, St. Louis City, Atchison, Montgomery, Crawford and Vernon. Rates should be interpreted with caution because of the changes in reporting, particularly when using data prior to 1995, when there was no family assessment protocol. As a result, this measure is not used to calculate the composite county rank.

Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities

Missouri's Child Fatality Review Panel examines all child deaths that have suspicious or unclear causes. In 1998, 33 fatalities were confirmed as being related to child abuse or neglect, a decrease from 45 the previous year. Most (90.9%) of the children who died as a result of abuse or neglect were less than six years old, and more than half (54.6%) were infants.⁴⁴

Shaken Baby Syndrome

Shaken/impact syndrome (more commonly referred to as "shaken baby syndrome") was directly responsible for the death of seven young children in 1996, five in 1997 and 10 in 1998.⁴⁵ Shaking a baby may also result in permanent speech, hearing or visual impairments. A recent study funded by the Children's Trust Fund found that over a five-year period, Missouri spent an average of almost \$32,000 per child in medical costs to care for shaken baby syndrome survivors. These cost estimates do not include private (personal or commercial) insurance costs or educational costs for special services that may be required as a result of developmental delays or brain damage caused by shaking.⁴⁶

Preventive Factors

Workers who conduct Family Assessments identify services needed by the family that could ease the family's frustration and decrease the chances of recurring or escalating abuse or neglect. The services most commonly identified as necessary in 1998 were mental health, parenting education, child care, health care, juvenile/family court, shelter, employment and education.

Other ways to prevent "probable cause" child abuse and neglect include:

- Home visitation programs that provide parent education regarding child development and alternative methods of discipline, health screenings and family support;
- Parent and caretaker education programs that document the tragic results of shaking babies and provide constructive, safe ways to soothe crying babies;
- Social supports for families to help parents understand the stresses they experience and provide them with the necessary tools to cope effectively, including stress and anger management training and the use of crisis nurseries;
- Public education efforts regarding risk factors involved in child abuse, including poverty and unemployment, violence in the neighborhood, social isolation, and fragmented human services ;
- Local and statewide child abuse prevention training programs and community outreach;
- Substance abuse prevention and treatment programs;
- Better assessment of family violence by educators, social service workers and health professionals;
- Increased community awareness of the issue and willingness to provide support to at-risk families;

Racial Data

The probable cause child abuse and neglect rate for minority children was 11.3 per 1,000 children in 1999, twice the Caucasian rate of 5.5.

Out-of-Home Placement Entries



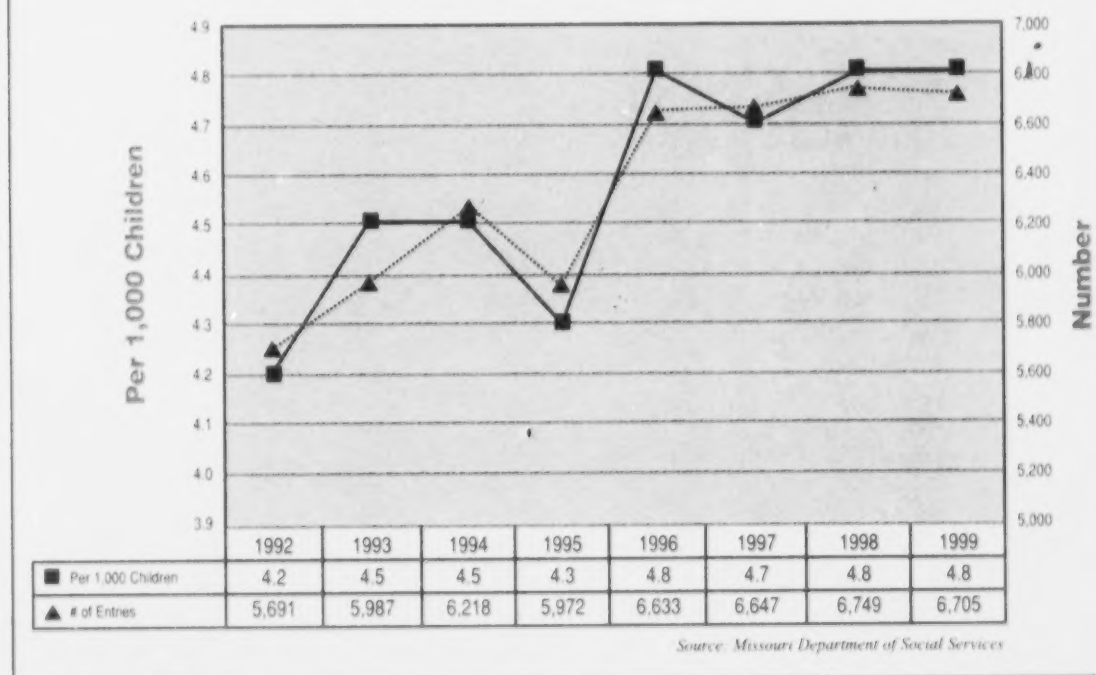
Definition

This variable measures the number of children, in the legal custody of the Division of Family Services (DFS), who enter Missouri's "alternative care" system because of severe abuse, neglect or other family disruption. The rate is expressed per 1,000 children. These children may be placed in foster homes, group homes, relative care or residential care institutions.

This measure includes children placed by the Missouri Department of Social Services, Division of Family Services only. It does not include children who are in out-of-home settings supervised by the Division of Youth Services, the Department of Mental Health or the Juvenile/Family Court system for juvenile justice or mental health reasons. It does not include the number of children who remain in foster care.

This measure is open to multiple interpretations. Increases in out-of-home placement rates may suggest that more children are living in unsafe homes or that attempts to improve the family environment are meeting with less success. Or, it may suggest that fewer children remain in dangerous situations. If those children are placed in stable, loving environments they may be safer than children left in the home. Thus, it is difficult to equate out-of-home placement rates with how well a county is caring for its children.

Out-of-Home Placement Entries, 1992 - 1999



Significance

Many of the children who are removed from their homes are experiencing abuse, neglect or disruption that is profound. They must be considered at even higher risk for many of the adverse outcomes faced by all abused children.

Child abuse or neglect, and related factors, accounted for approximately two-thirds of the initial placement reasons documented by Division of Family Services workers in 1997. Children may also enter out-of-home care because of other family dysfunction or disruption factors. In 1997, other reasons for placement included: beyond parental control/voluntary relinquishment or status offender (9%), parent incarceration (5%) and child previously placed with relative (5%).

Missouri Trends

In 1999, 6,705 children entered the out-of-home placement system. The overall rate increased between 1992 and 1999, with slight decreases in 1995 and 1997. Once children enter the system, many exit quickly, but others remain for long periods. There were a total of 17,239 children in Division of Family Services custody during fiscal year 1999 and the average length of stay was 25.8 months. Children often move from one placement to another while they are in alternative care. Almost half of the children in DFS custody at the end of fiscal year 1999 had been in three or more different foster homes or other settings and the average number of placements was 3.08.⁴⁷

The state has shown a steady increase in the number of finalized adoptions. In 1995, 521 adoptions were finalized while 956 adoptions were finalized in 1999--an 83.5 percent increase.⁴⁸

County Trends

Because of the ambiguous nature of this measure, county rankings should be interpreted with caution.

Preventive Factors

Factors that prevent the occurrence of child abuse and neglect will also prevent the need for out-of-home placement entries. Ways to decrease the length of placement or prevent re-entry into placement include:

- More timely decisions about whether a child can return home or be freed for adoption;
 - Stable living situations, including foster and adoptive homes;
 - Programs such as Missouri's Family Centered Out-of-Home Care that target the family and their network of support to address the specific factors that resulted in the child's removal from the home;
 - Reunification services that support children and families through the transition period when children first return home;
 - Safe, affordable homes to prevent placements that occur primarily because of inadequate housing;
 - Greater access to parenting education in child development, appropriate discipline techniques and other parenting issues.
-

Racial Data

Minority children were three times more likely to enter out-of-home placements than Caucasian children (11.3 vs. 3.6 per 1,000) in 1999. The rate for Caucasian and minority children worsened between 1995 and 1999.

PERSPECTIVE: Adolescent Success



During their teenage years, young people make a number of decisions that affect their transition to adulthood. Those choices will be based on their childhood experiences and on the experiences of their peers. When children have good decision making skills, adequate academic skills and a positive relationship with one or more adults, they are likely to make better choices as adolescents. Teens successfully transition to adulthood when they: choose to stay in school; delay sexual activity or use a contraceptive; and avoid excessive risks, like driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Yet, far too many teens make choices that lead to reduced potential or even death. Dropping out of high-school is closely linked to teen pregnancy as female drop outs are more likely to become teen parents and pregnant teens are more likely to drop out of school. In either case, the economic impact is dramatic. High school dropouts are three times as likely to be poor. Teen mothers have half the lifetime earnings of women who wait until age 20 to bear children.⁴⁰ Approximately half of the U.S. prison population are dropouts.⁴¹

While moderate risk-taking is expected in adolescence, some teens choose to engage in overly dangerous behavior. For example, the 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey reports that 69.8% of Missouri high school students have smoked at some time and 32.8% report smoking currently.⁴² These teens risk developing a lifetime habit that could seriously affect their health and the health of those around them. The same study shows that 56.8% of Missouri high school students have had sexual intercourse but only 80.3% used a condom or birth control pills during their most recent sexual intercourse. These teens risk pregnancy as well as the risk of contracting a sexually transmitted disease, including HIV or AIDS.

Risk behaviors are also a factor in the number of teens killed in motor vehicle accidents. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey shows that 79.4 percent of high school students report using alcohol; 32.0 percent report episodic heavy drinking. Alcohol is a factor in auto accidents that can lead to death or unintentional injuries that can have long-term consequences.⁴³

Adolescent Success Indicators

- High school graduation rate is rising.
- Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10 – 17, rose slightly this year but the overall trend is falling.

Adolescent Success Outcomes

- Fewer high school drop outs.
- Fewer births to teens.
- Fewer violent teen deaths.

Related KIDS COUNT Outcomes

- Births to mothers without a high school diploma are rising.
- Slight increase in the number of low birthweight babies.
- Drop in infant mortality.

Related Missouri Show-Me Results

- Increased percentage of 18-year-olds with a high school diploma or GED. Includes data for public and private school graduation.
- Increased percentage of students who achieve targeted skill levels at various points before graduation. Data is from Missouri Assessment Project (MAP) test scores.

Interpretation

- Reduction in teen birth rate can be attributed, in part, to a positive economic outlook.⁴⁴
- Babies of teen mothers are more likely to die in their first year or to be born at low birthweight; reductions in teen births contributes to reducing infant mortality and low birthweight in this age group.⁴⁴
- Economic changes make dropping out of high school more costly, encouraging teens to stay in school or to complete high school through alternative means.^{45,46}

Annual High School Dropouts



Definition

his variable measures the number of students enrolled in public high schools who left school without graduating during the school year. The rate is expressed as the percent of enrolled high school students. The formula used to calculate the rate accounts for transfers in and out of a school district. It does not include students who drop out of school but eventually earn

General Education Development (G.E.D.) certificates.

It is important to note that district superintendents provide dropout information. Criteria for how dropout data is calculated and entered may differ from district to district. Superintendents can also change dropout data for up to ten years. That means dropout rates reported this year may not match data presented in earlier years.

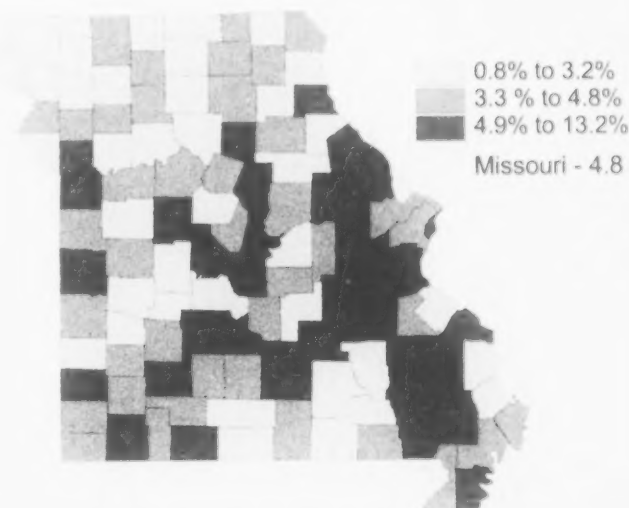
Significance

High school dropouts are three times as likely to slip into poverty as those who finished high school; they make up nearly half of the heads of households receiving public assistance.¹⁷ Between 1973 - 1997, the average hourly wage for high school dropouts decreased 31% when adjusted for inflation. Economic prospects for dropouts will be even more gloomy as more and more jobs require advanced skills and technical knowledge.¹⁸

High school dropouts are at risk for other negative outcomes like becoming a teen parent or spending time in prison. The children of dropouts are much less likely to graduate themselves, perpetuating a cycle of diminished opportunities.¹⁹

Children of parents without a high school education are more likely to dropout of school themselves. One-third of these children must repeat a grade. They also require special services and are suspended or expelled more frequently.²⁰

Annual High School Dropouts, 1999



Youth may be tempted to drop out of school if they live in communities where a large number of service jobs are available. Unfortunately, most of these are low-paying jobs with few opportunities for advancement. The immediate economic return will be offset by a decrease in future earnings.²¹

Student mobility is also related to dropping out of high school. Children who move four or more times during their childhood are more likely to drop out than children who remain in the same school. Missouri defines "high mobility" as more than 25% of students transferring in or out during the school year. In 1988, only one in twenty school districts experienced high mobility but by 1997, one in four schools reported this level of transfers. Higher mobility rates were more likely in districts with higher rates of child poverty.²²

Missouri Findings

The dropout rate increased between the 1992 and 1994 school years but has declined since then. There were 12,457 dropouts in 1999. Another important measure of school achievement is the graduation rate, or the percentage of ninth graders who complete high school four years later. In 1999, more than three-quarters (78.0%) of students graduated with their peers. The graduation rate increased between the 1994 and 1999 school years.

The Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education estimates that approximately half of the students who drop out of school eventually achieve their G.E.D. certificates.⁸²

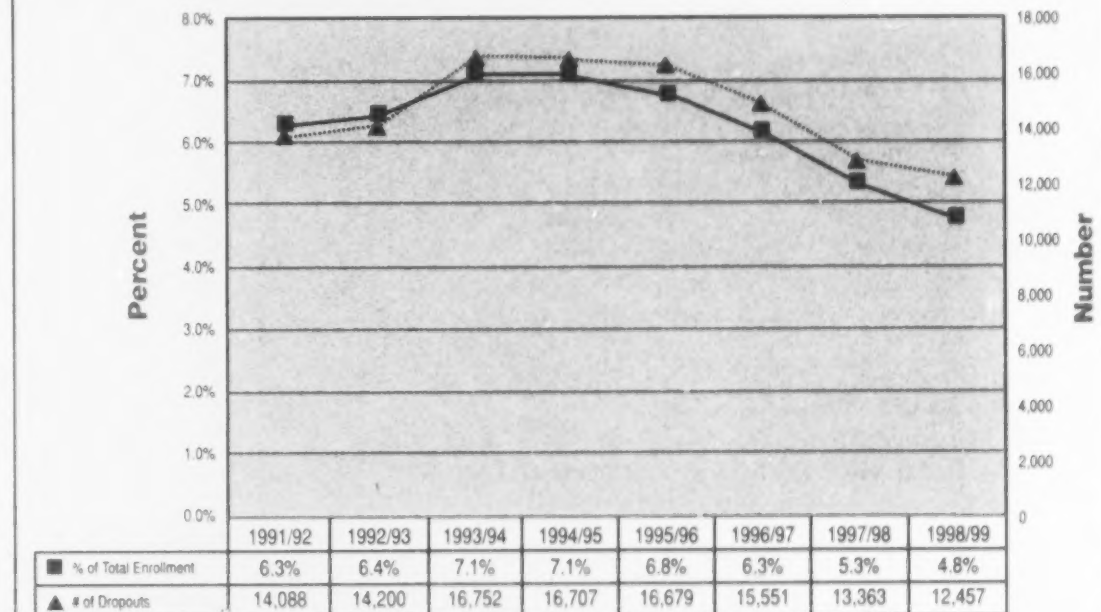
County Findings

Less than 1% of enrolled students dropped out of school in Shannon County in 1999. In 1999, in St. Louis City, over 13% of students dropped out of school. Between 8.0% and 9.1% of students dropped out of high school in Washington, Bollinger, Randolph, Crawford and Laclede counties. County graduation rates, in 1999, ranged from 38.8% in St. Louis City to 97.1% in Shannon County.

Children with Disabilities

Dropout rates are substantially higher for children with disabilities. In 1998, the dropout rate for children receiving special education services was nearly twice as high (8.97%) as the overall rate (4.8%). Graduation rates for these children were also substantially lower than for all other children. See chart on page 34.⁸³

Annual High School Dropouts, 1992 - 1999



Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Preventive Factors

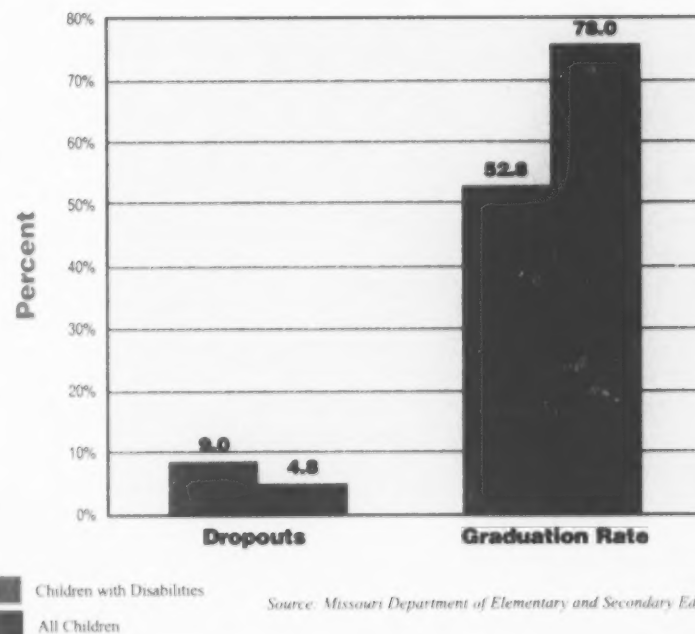
Ways to improve high school dropout rates include:

- Adequate preschool and early education programs that help prepare students to learn;
- Greater attention to literacy in general with an emphasis on early literacy;
- Early identification and monitoring of students who may be at-risk for learning and development problems;
- Instructional practices and curricula that are tailored to the individual needs of each student;
- Identification of those students who may be experiencing personal and family problems, and providing them with on-site health and social services;
- Services to children with disabilities, especially behaviorally disordered children;
- Teachers who are able to identify and address cultural differences to reduce the high dropout rates of minority students;
- Programs that combine education with real-life, hands-on learning and involve students in the community by providing afterschool activities, mentoring programs, and community service projects;
- Varied learning opportunities, like summer school, vocational-technical education and new technologies that meet diverse needs;
- Strong school infrastructure through performance standards, regular assessment and professional development of teachers;
- High school completion options for teens involved with the juvenile justice system;
- Supportive services to teen parents such as child care and mentoring;
- Business involvement through partnerships that encourage school attendance;
- Appropriate Individualized Education Plans (IEPs) that include positive behavior plans when necessary;
- Programs that facilitate parental involvement in schools.

Racial Data

For the first time, racial and ethnic data are available for state dropout data. The dropout rate was 3.5% for Asian students, 4.4% for white students, 6.5% for Indian students, 6.8% for African-American students and 7.6% for Hispanic/Latino students. Information at the county level is still not available.

High School Completion for Children with Disabilities, 1999



Births to Teens, Ages 15 - 19



Definition

This variable measures the number of births to teen girls ages 15 to 19. The rate is expressed per 1,000 girls of that age.

Significance

Giving birth as a teen presents social, economic and health risks for both the mother and baby. Three out of five teen mothers drop out of school. They are also more likely to be the sole parent either because they never marry or because their rate of divorce is higher, leaving them more vulnerable to dependency on public assistance. The cost of births to teens, nationally, are estimated at almost \$7 billion a year when combining lost tax revenues and increased spending on public assistance, child health care, foster care and the criminal justice system.⁶⁴

The partners of many teen mothers are older males. According to Child Trends, a national research organization, at least half of the sexual partners of teen mothers are in their 20's. It is also likely that much of the sexual activity among young girls and older males results from coercion or force.⁶⁵

Teens who are at high risk for becoming teen mothers often live in economically disadvantaged families or communities, perform poorly in school and have substance abuse and/or behavioral problems.⁶⁶ The children of teen parents are more likely to have health, education and behavior problems.⁶⁷

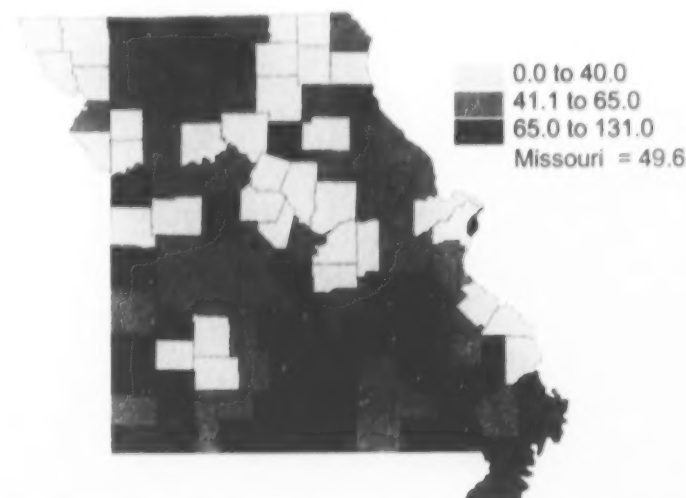
Although the teen birth rate has declined steadily, the United States still has the highest teen pregnancy rate of an industrialized country. The next closest country, the United Kingdom, has a rate that is half of that in the United States.⁶⁸

Missouri Findings

Missouri's teen birth rate has declined steadily since 1992. In 1999, 10,003 teen girls, age 15 - 19, gave birth. Ten percent of babies born to teens were low birthweight.

Young teens who give birth face extremely high economic, health and social risks.

Births to Teens, 1999



Girls between the ages of 15 and 17 accounted for 35% of all births to girls under age 20 in Missouri, while girls under age 15 accounted for less than 2%.

Better use of contraceptives is one potential factor contributing to the decreasing teen birth rate. According to the 1999 Missouri Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 41.6 percent of high school students considered themselves sexually active. The percent who reported that they or their partner used a condom during their last sexual intercourse increased from 52% in 1995 to 59.8% in 1999, with an additional 20.5% reporting the use of birth control pills.

County Findings

The counties with lowest teen birth rates were Adair, Nodaway, and Scotland. High rates (above 90.0 per 1,000 teens) were found in Dunklin, Barton, Sullivan, Pemiscot and Mississippi Counties. There are some positive trends regarding counties with high birth rates. The teen birth rate in St. Louis City decreased 25.7% between 1995 and 1999. There were only three counties with extremely high birth rates (greater than 100.0 per 1,000) in 1999, compared to nine counties in 1992.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV/AIDS

Teens who are sexually active are at risk for developing sexually transmitted diseases such as chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis. In 1997, more than 7,800 boys and girls ages 12 to 19 contracted one of these diseases, accounting for 39% of all cases.

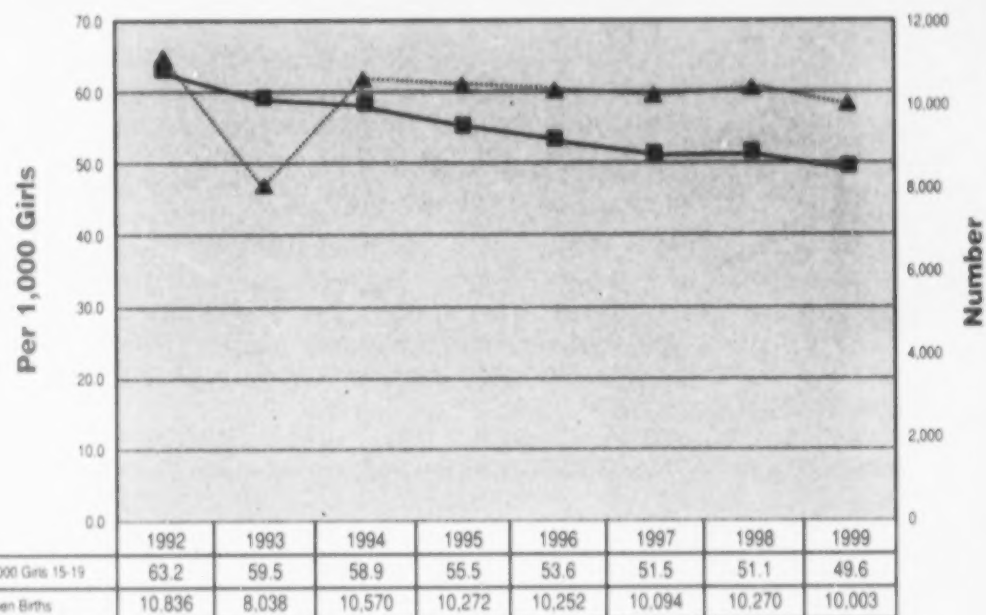
There were no deaths related to AIDS in this age group in 1997. The Missouri Department of Health confirmed 27 new cases of HIV infection and 7 new AIDS cases among 13 to 19 year old teens in 1997. A total of 71 teens have been diagnosed with AIDS since 1982. Of these, 32 have died.

Preventive Factors

Ways to reduce teen pregnancy include:

- Strong parental communication with children regarding sexual issues, which can enhance a child's decision-making skills and contribute to delay of initial intercourse;
- Early intervention strategies, such as counseling, social skills training, and educational enhancement to adolescents who are at a high risk for early sexual intercourse;
- Collaborative arrangements with parents, schools, and communities to offer sex education, general health and mental health services, and life and family planning workshops;
- Opportunity for school success, including academic, social and leadership development;
- Access to reliable contraceptives;
- Programs that target teen parents to reduce the occurrence of repeat pregnancies;
- Services that promote healthy outcomes for teenage parents, incorporating afterbirth care and pediatric care;
- Comprehensive support that includes child care and employment training for teen parents wishing to continue in school.

Births to Teens, 1992 - 1999



Source: Missouri Department of Health

Racial Data

The teen birth rate for minority girls was 86.6 per 1,000 in 1999, compared to 42.8 for Caucasian girls. While rates for both groups of girls improved between 1995 and 1999, the improvement in the minority rate was much greater.

Violent Deaths of Teens, Ages 15 - 19



Definition

This variable measures the number of teens ages 15 to 19 who died because of motor vehicle crashes, homicides, suicides or unintentional injuries. It is expressed as a rate per 100,000

teens of that age. Data are aggregated, or combined, for five-year periods to arrive at more stable rates.

Significance

Nationally, 72% of deaths among teenagers are caused by factors that are influenced by risk-taking behavior. While media attention continues to focus on the number of youth homicide perpetrators and victims, it is important to note that motor vehicle crashes are still the leading cause of violent death for teens.²⁹

Missouri Findings

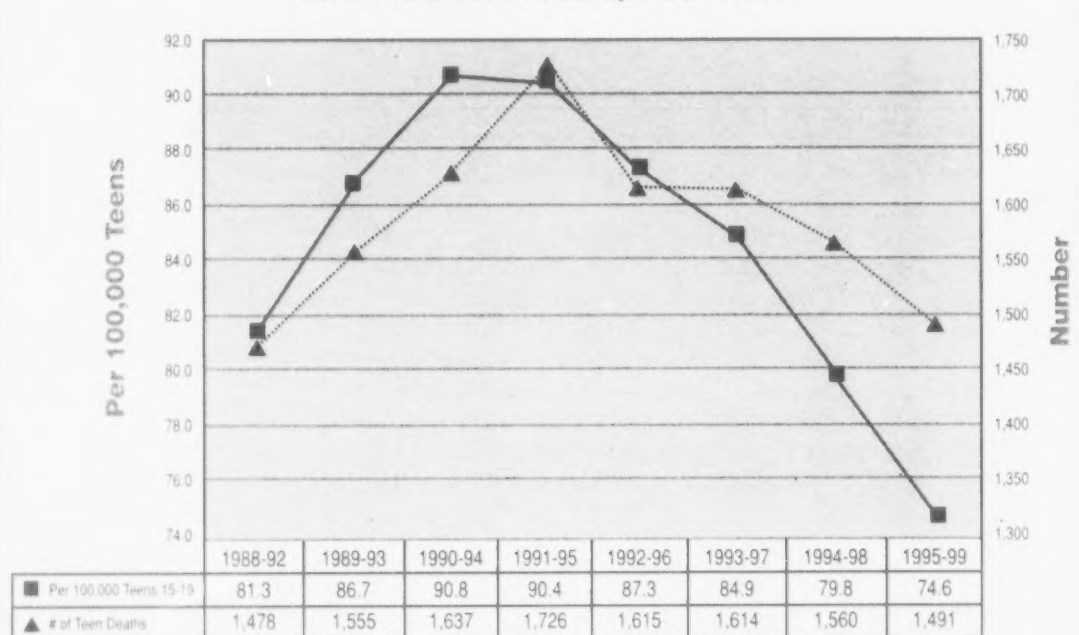
The five-year aggregate teen violent death rate decreased for the fourth year in a row, signifying the start of a positive trend. A decrease in homicide deaths in the past three years is contributing to this improvement.

In 1999, 308 teens died violently. Of these, 55% were motor vehicle crash victims, 19% were homicide victims, and 16% were suicides.

Graduated Drivers License

Missouri ranks 40th of all states in the number of teens who died violently.³⁰ Over half are motor vehicle crash victims. In 1999, the legislature passed new

Violent Deaths of Teens, 1992 - 1999



Source: Missouri Department of Health

laws providing for a graduated drivers license for teens. At fifteen, a teen may apply for a learner's permit and can only drive with supervision, allowing a full year of supervised driving. When the teen turns sixteen, they may apply for an intermediate license that prohibits unsupervised driving between the hours of 1am and 5am, except under specific circumstances. If the teen has had no alcohol-related enforcement contacts and no traffic convictions for which points are assessed, they may apply for a full driver's license at the age of 18. Other rules apply to teens with more than six points, or whose intermediate driver's license is denied, suspended, cancelled or revoked. It is hoped that this change will reduce the number of teens killed every year in motor vehicle crashes.

County Findings

Because of the extremely small number of deaths in most counties, even over a five-year period, this measure is not used to calculate the county rank. Rates should be interpreted with caution.

Preventive Factors

Ways to reduce teen deaths include:

- Teen education on the potentially tragic consequences associated with operating a vehicle under dangerous or hazardous conditions, including driving while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs;
 - Posted telephone numbers and available resources that teens can easily access and utilize, including Missouri's *Kids Under Twenty-One* (KUTO), a 24-hour peer-led suicide prevention and crisis intervention hotline;
 - Better communication from parents, educators, school counselors, and other community leaders, so teens know supportive adults are available;
 - Mental health support services, especially for high-risk groups such as homosexual teens;
 - Community- or school-based crime prevention programs that address issues such as substance abuse, anger management, gun control, gang violence, and community policing;
 - Limit easy access to guns and other weapons in the home;
 - Constructive alternative activities to reduce violent and high-risk behavior.
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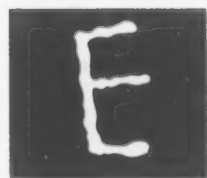
Racial Data

The teen violent death rate for minority youth for 1995-99 was almost twice the rate for Caucasian youth (116.9 per 100,000 vs. 67.6). Minority youth were most likely to be homicide victims, while motor vehicle accidents accounted for most deaths to white teens. The rate for both groups of teens improved between 1990-94 and 1995-99 but declined more rapidly for minority youth.

Special Focus: Early Investment for Better Outcomes

"It is easier to build strong children than to repair broken men"

—Frederick Douglas



Every child deserves a healthy, safe beginning. Yet, the very act of "growing up" is a process that is full of risk. All children face challenges that include health problems, accidents, uncaring parents or uninspired teachers. Teens must avoid the temptations of drugs, tobacco, and alcohol, and sexual behaviors leading to too-early pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases and peer pressure. Most children overcome these risks and grow to be healthy, successful, productive members of our society. Others may be overwhelmed.

There is significant evidence that even children with multiple and severe risks in their lives, can develop into "confident, competent, and caring adults."¹ International studies show that between half and two-thirds of children growing up in families with mentally ill, alcoholic, abusive, or criminally involved parents or in poverty-stricken or war-torn communities develop the "resilience" to overcome those odds. Bonnie Benard states that "we are all born with an innate capacity for resilience..." which she describes as a set of qualities that promote successful adaptation and transformation despite risk and adversity.²

It is important to understand the factors that put children at risk as well as the factors that protect them from excessive harm. By understanding both, we can create public policies that simultaneously reduce risks and increase protections that encourage resiliency. Then we can truly improve life outcomes for children.

Risk Factors

Some life circumstances compound the risks that all children face. Economic insecurity, poor health or abuse mean additional challenges for some children. Other children lack the social supports that can ease the effects of risk factors. The combination of added risk and less support may limit a child's ability to develop appropriately.

A recent report by the U. S. Department of Education utilizes research on risk and achievement done through an Early Childhood Longitudinal Study (ECLS-K). This research identifies four risk factors often associated with poor outcomes for children. These risk factors are:

- having a mother with less than a high school education;
- living in a family that received food stamps or cash welfare payments;
- living in a single-parent household;
- having parents whose primary language is something other than English.³

Children who have one or more of these characteristics are more likely to be educationally disadvantaged or have difficulty in school.⁴ The more risk factors children face, the greater their chances of negative outcomes and the more urgent it is that we offer the supports that give them a better chance of success.

The ECLS-K research found that 46 percent of first-time kindergartners have one or more of these four risk factors. Thirty-one percent – nearly one in three – have only one risk factor, while another sixteen percent have two or more risk factors.⁵ There is a marked difference in the number of risk factors based on the size of a child's community and on their ethnic heritage.⁶

Children living in large cities are one-third more likely to experience one or more risk factors than their counterparts overall. Sixty-four (64) percent of children in large cities, with populations over 250,000, have one or more risk factor and 26 percent have multiple risk factors. In contrast, the inverse is true in suburbs of large cities and small towns (population between 2,500 and 25,000) where 63 percent of kindergartners have none of the risk factors and about 10 percent have multiple risk factors.⁷ (See Chart on page 40)

Seventy one percent of entering kindergartners from black or Hispanic families report one or more risk factor(s), compared with 28 percent of white kindergartners. The proportion of children with multiple risk factors is five times larger among Hispanics (33 percent) and four times larger among blacks (27 percent) than among whites (6 percent). The proportion of Asian children with multiple risk factors is 17 percent, about the same proportion as that of all U.S. kindergartners.

Findings from the ECLS-K are also consistent with the notion of a cumulative effect of multiple risks on children's early development. When more than one risk factor is present, children are less likely to be healthy, to have appropriate social-emotional skills, to have positive approaches to learning, and to be ready to enter school.

In families with multiple risk factors, more children are in less than excellent health (63 percent), compared to 56 percent in families with one risk factor and 41 percent of children in families with no risk factors.

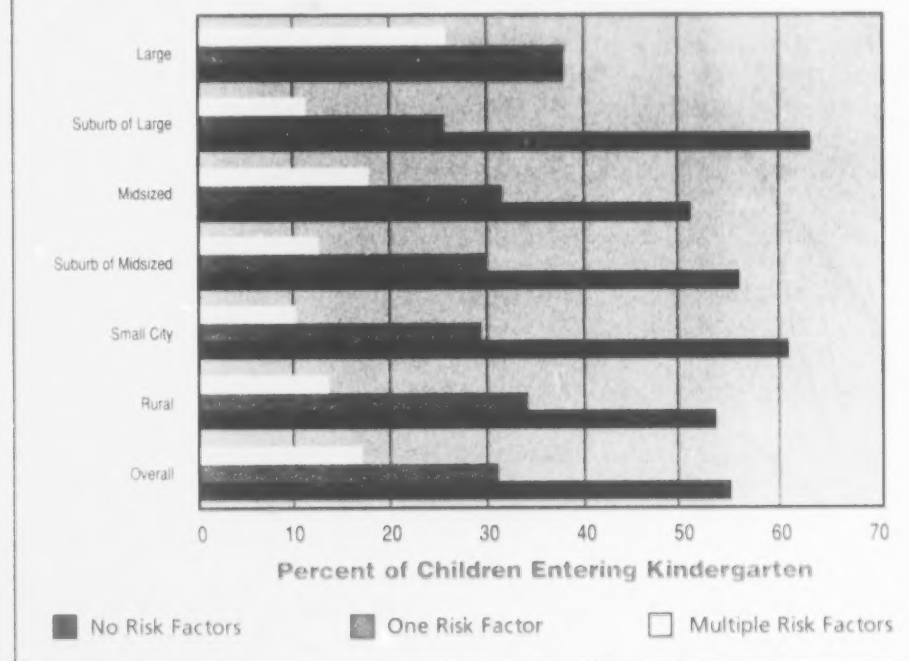
Twice as many children from multiple risk families and about as many from single-risk families "often fight with their classmates" as children from families with no risk factors. Children from multiple risk and single risk families are also more likely to get angry easily and argue with others frequently.

Thirty-six percent of children from multiple risk families are eager to learn only "sometimes" or "never," compared with 30 percent of those with one risk factor and 20 percent of children from families with no risk factors. Almost half of kindergartners from multiple risk families (44 percent) "sometimes" or "never" pay attention well.

Children with two or more risk factors are about three times as likely as those with no risk factors to score in the bottom quartile in reading and general knowledge.

This research illustrates the extra challenges that children with multiple risks must overcome. They are not as healthy and they are less likely to be able to regulate their own behavior. Yet, these components are critical for educational success.

Risk Factors by Type of Community



Protective Factors and Resilience

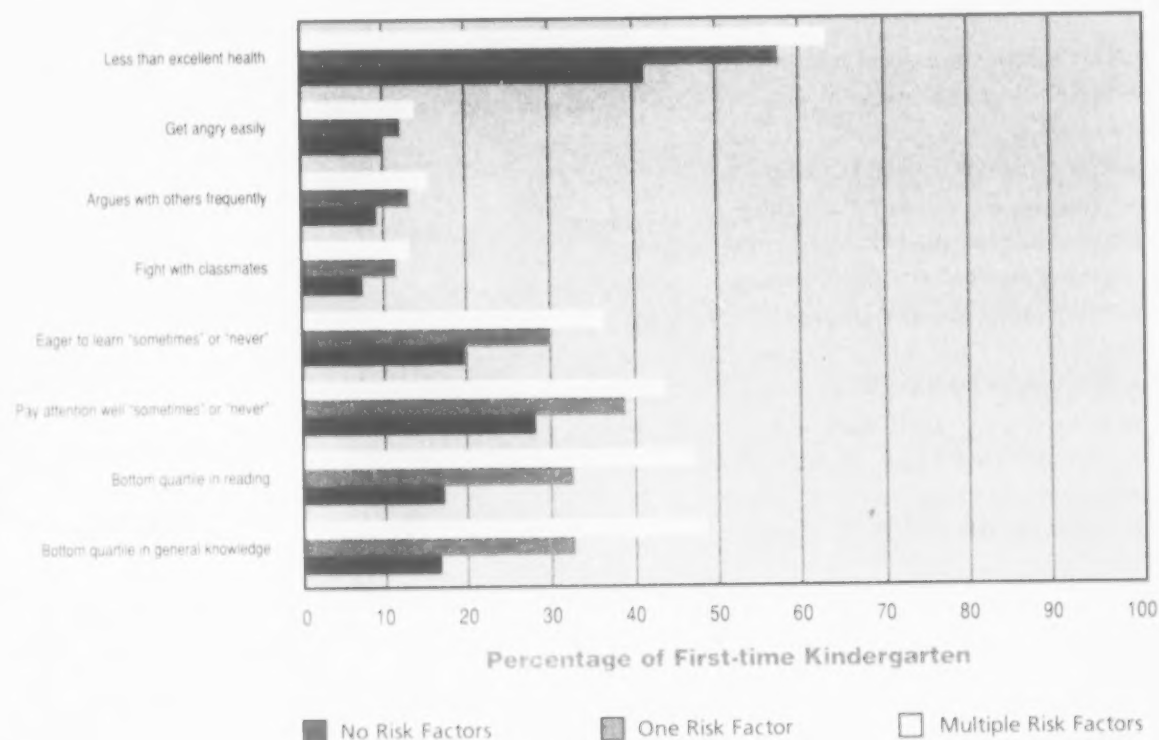
Just as significant overlap exists among the risk factors that predispose youth to health, social/emotional, and school problems, there are common "protective factors" that buffer children against negative life circumstances. Just as risk factors have a cumulative effect, the critical element in resilience is the number of protective factors available.

Benard groups protective factors into three major categories:

CARING ADULTS: The presence of at least one caring person to provide support for the child's physical, mental, and emotional development is the most significant protective factor. This is illustrated by research that found the most important resource to enable a child to cope with exposure to violence is a strong relationship with a competent, caring, positive adult, most often a parent.³⁰ In addition, these caring relationships also provide a basis for the other two protective factors: positive and high expectations and opportunities to participate and contribute.

HIGH EXPECTATIONS: Positive and high expectations can inspire and challenge children to aim for goals they would not have imagined they could reach. This is illustrated in studies of teachers' expectations related to student achievement.³¹ High expectations help children cope with adversity by making it clear that hardships in life are not personal or permanent and that setbacks are not pervasive.³² Positive and high expectations promote the natural motivation to succeed that helps individuals overcome all types of barriers.

School Readiness by Number of Risk Factors



OPPORTUNITIES TO PARTICIPATE: Opportunities for children to participate and contribute in their communities, schools, and families help involve children in social networks. These networks offer support and protection, as well as access to needed community services.

When children have access to these protective factors they develop the critical skills that help them overcome difficult circumstances. They demonstrate social competence by their responsiveness to others, their flexibility and their

BUILDING RESILIENCE: Parenting Education

A child's resiliency is nurtured or stifled by the degree to which a parent meets the child's physical health, emotional, and educational needs. Parenting education strengthens the parent's positive influence as a child's primary teacher and caregiver. Home visitation services are a common method used by effective parenting education programs.

Healthy Families America (HFA)

HFA promotes positive parenting and prevents child abuse and neglect. Weekly visits begin at birth. Service is available in numerous areas in the state.

Parents As Teachers (PAT)

PAT strives to empower parents to give their children the best possible start in life, give children a solid foundation for school success, prevent and reduce child abuse, increase parents' feelings of competence and confidence, and develop home-school-community partnerships on behalf of children. Visits occur monthly, biweekly, or weekly, depending upon families needs from birth until age five. Parents As Teachers is available state-wide.

sense of humor. These children also have problem-solving skills that allow them to plan, be resourceful, and think critically. There is a sense of control in these children because they feel they can have some impact on their circumstances. Finally, children with sufficient access to protective factors feel a sense of purpose that results in goal setting, increased motivation, increased persistence and a sense of optimism that contributes to their long-term success.

Prevention and Early Involvement

Promoting resilience through public policy is accomplished by focusing on programs that reduce risk and/or increase access to protective factors. While many such programs already exist, most are oriented to providing treatment, after some harm has already come to the child. In contrast, relatively few public resources are committed to a preventive approach that starts to build supports and connections for children before problems arise.

By definition, prevention programs include "those programs and activities that aim to keep a problem from occurring in the first place or seek early identification and treatment of a problem to prevent it from becoming worse or more widespread."²² The preventive approach is most often talked about in relation to health issues: regular exercise prevents some heart problems while heart bypass surgery is a treatment for heart problems. Common preventive strategies are used in programs to reduce infant mortality, child hunger, child abuse and teen birth. By preventing, or reducing the incidence of, these negative outcomes we enhance the lives and prospects of Missouri children. In addition, the state saves on high-cost treatment services such as special education, incarceration, public assistance, mental health and emergency health care. Prevention programs foster resiliency.

These programs rely on early involvement in a child's life. As we learn more and more about child and youth development, we also see the critical importance of a child's early experience. A baby's first task is learning to trust. Trust is at the root of a child's ability to have the caring relationships that are central to developing resilience. As toddlers, the need to practice new skills like climbing and jumping, leads to self-confidence and a sense of control. During the preschool years, they move outside the family and make new relationships, providing a sense of social competence.²³ These skills build resilience in children as they successfully meet high expectations and feel a part of their communities.

Benard asserts that a comprehensive perspective on prevention strategies is needed to combat the increasing number of children experiencing multiple risks and the decline of natural social networks in communities.²⁴ These prevention strategies should be focused on promoting resiliency by offering access to protective factors, most importantly the caring and nurturing relationships that assure children's physical, mental, and emotional needs are met.

Unfortunately, prevention efforts are often narrowly defined as public service announcements, billboards, and other public education campaigns. Although these methods are needed to educate the public to make positive, safe, choices for their children and themselves, they do not, in themselves, change risk factors or promote the resiliency needed to avoid risky behavior. Any public education campaign should be paired with more intensive prevention programs that promote resiliency and reduce risk.

Our public policy should focus on prevention efforts that promote children's resiliency. These are long-term solutions, not short-term efforts. A seamless system where safe, quality care, youth development, and parenting education programs are available to parents and children from birth through their school years would allow children and families to access the supports they need to overcome whichever risk factors they face.

Prevention Pays

On the surface, providing all children with services that support resilience is costly. However, this type of early assistance is much less expensive than providing treatment later.

A variety of studies of the Parents As Teachers program show that subsequent costs are averted. More than one-half of PAT children with observed developmental delays overcame them by age 3. Higher skills led to reductions in special education costs in first grade. Child abuse and neglect among participating families was significantly lower than the state average.³¹

Investments in quality early care and education programs during the first five years have been found to pay substantial dividends in the future by reducing special education, incarceration, public assistance, and emergency health care costs. William Gale and Isabel V. Sawhill of the Brookings Institution, write that investing in early childhood education provides government and society "with estimated rates of return that would make a venture capitalist envious."³² Rutgers University economist Steven Barnett has estimated that the High Scope Perry Preschool Program returned \$7.16 to the public for every dollar invested. These savings count only the benefits to the public at large - in reduced costs of crime, welfare and remedial education and in added revenues from taxes paid when the preschoolers become adult workers. They do not take into account the enormous direct benefits to the children themselves.³³ A study of the prekindergarten initiative in Colorado showed cost savings of \$4.7 million dollars over three years in reduced special education costs.

In a recent Missouri study, children who participated in both Parents As Teachers and a preschool program had the highest kindergarten readiness scores in a study of 3,500 children entering kindergarten.³⁴

BUILDING RESILIENCE: Quality Early Care

More and more children spend an increasing amount of time in the care of others. When attachments with a non-parental caregiver are secure, it provides an ongoing context that promotes resiliency.

Listed below are several projects that aim to improve the quality of non-parental care as a preventive strategy.

Accreditation Facilitation

Early care and education programs that achieve accreditation generally offer high quality care. Securing accreditation is difficult, taking an average of three years to complete the process. Several projects to help caregivers achieve accreditation are underway across the state.

Early Head Start

Early Head Start expands quality early learning to children 0 - 3. Using the same high performance standards as Head Start for 3 and 4 year old children, Early Head Start operates in collaboration with smaller, family home providers. Early Head Start is available in a number of areas in Missouri.

Missouri Preschool Project

Begun in 1998, the Missouri Preschool Project offers a high quality preschool experience to 3 and 4 year old children. Programs are linked with public schools and may work with other preschool programs, like Head Start.

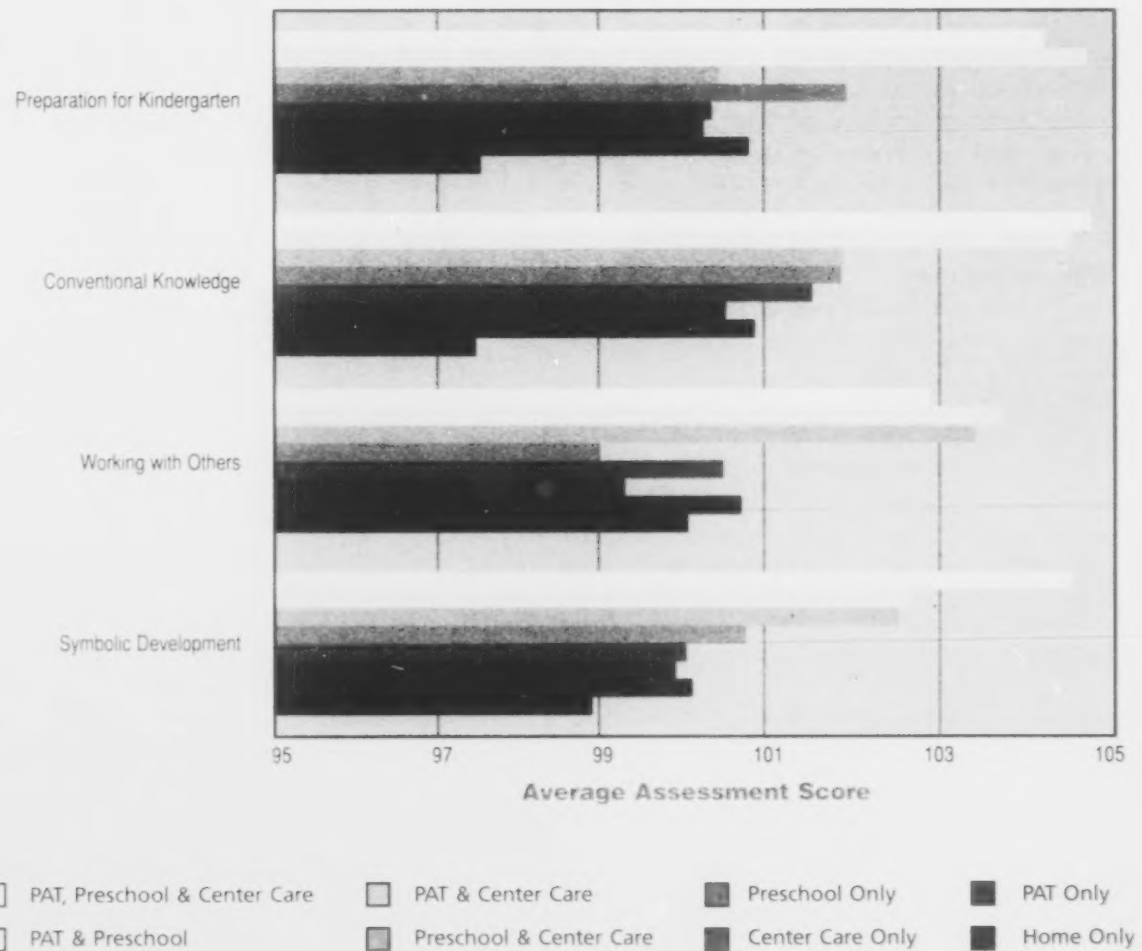
Youth development programs could save the country an estimated \$1.7 million to 2.3 million.⁴⁶ Forty-seven (47) percent of juvenile crimes take place on weekdays between 2:00 pm and 8:00 pm.⁴⁷

Children left alone after school have higher rates of truancy, risk-taking behavior, substance abuse, poor academic performance and stress.⁴⁸ School-age children who engage in high-risk behaviors often take multiple risks. These behaviors, like substance abuse, violence, juvenile crime and unprotected sexual intercourse are responsible for much of the mortality and morbidity experienced in adolescence. After school programs are a critical prevention strategy.

Reducing the number of youth injuries and deaths is also a prevention strategy that pays. In 1996, approximately 6,900 youths (ages 15 - 19) died from unintentional injuries—more than the number of unintentional injury deaths in all other age groups combined. The total cost of these injuries, including lifetime resource and productivity costs is estimated to be \$28 billion annually. A number of prevention programs have proved effective in reducing the number of unintentional injuries. These include zero alcohol tolerance laws, graduated drivers licensing, bicycle helmet use, smoke detectors, child-proof lighters and poison control centers.⁴⁹

If we consider the long-term savings

Pre-Kindergarten Experiences and School Entry Performance



inherent in taking a preventive approach, these types of activities should be a priority in federal and state budgeting process. Public policy should support the expansion of effective programs to meet the needs of all families and children throughout the state.

Supporting Prevention Programs

Most children access protective factors through their school, family, religious community, or neighborhood. There are, however, many children who lack access to these types of supports. To provide our children with the best chance at a healthy, successful, productive life, we must expand access to the protective factors that foster resiliency.

Currently prevention programs are not funded to any meaningful extent in the state budget. Most spending emphasizes treatment or remediation services.

Prevention activities may also draw on local community dollars that increase the availability of services that develop protective factors or lessen risk. These programs give community voice to local priorities and build on community strengths. If efforts are true collaborations between state agencies, non-profit organizations, schools, and families we can create a seamless safety-net of prevention services when and where children need them most.

A booming economy usually means that states collect more revenue and can use these additional funds to support critical programs and services. In Missouri, revenue growth is limited by a constitutional amendment, passed in 1980, called the Hancock amendment. This amendment limits the amount of revenue the state can collect via a series of complex formulas. As a result, the state as a whole is unable to improve services, even in good economic times. The aging population and increased pharmaceutical prices are causing additional budgetary stress. As these expenses consume a larger portion of the state budget, fewer funds are available for other services.

Missouri Tobacco Settlement

One potential funding source for prevention programs is the \$6.7 billion tobacco settlement. These funds represent Missouri's share of the settlement from a multi-state law suit against the major tobacco companies. As part of the master agreement, each participating state must decide how funds are to be allocated. A decision must be reached by December 31, 2001 or the funds will be forfeited.

BUILDING RESILIENCE: Youth Development Programs

Prevention activities are also important for school age children, both inside and outside of school time. Schools clearly have a role in prevention activities through the academic curriculum in health classes and through extra curricular activities that encourage skill building and/or community involvement. These activities promote resilience by building competence and a child's sense of control over his/her environment.

Mentoring

Big Brothers/Big Sisters is a program that builds resilience by giving youth access to an adult mentor. In a 1995 evaluation, the benefits of a caring adult were dramatic. After only eighteen months, "the involvement of an adult mentor decreased first-time drug use by 46%...cut school absenteeism by 52% and reduced violent behavior by 33%." (Source: Big Brothers & Big Sisters)

Outstanding Schools Act

Passed in 1993, this legislation sets a clear direction, for Missouri public schools. These include high student competencies and periodic assessments of progress. It also includes grants that would provide full tuition and books at any community college or technical school for graduates of schools that are designated A+ schools. This act sets high expectations for students, and encourages post-high school education.

A great deal of controversy surrounds the debate over use of the tobacco settlement funds. Some feel the funds should be counted as total state revenue under the Hancock amendment and refunded to taxpayers. Others believe that tobacco settlement funds should not be counted in this way but they do not agree on how to distribute those funds. Some think that the funds should be distributed through the regular appropriations process while others favor earmarking tobacco settlement funds for specific purposes. Because the state is unable to increase revenue, the availability of these new funds makes them very attractive to a variety of groups. Last year, the Missouri legislature began to debate use of the tobacco settlement funds.

To make sure that children's needs were part of the critical debate over use these funds, Citizens for Missouri's Children mobilized the Invest in Missouri Children Campaign. The Campaign is a state-wide coalition, made up of over 75 organizations, that is working to secure a fair portion of Missouri's tobacco settlement to promote better health and well-being for our children.

But it is not only child advocates who believe these funds should benefit children. Polling data indicate that many Missourians agree that the Tobacco Settlement should be invested in children.

When asked how the Tobacco Settlement should be used:

- 52% of those polled reported that their first or second priority are programs that help children become productive citizens;
- 87% of those polled said they would support or strongly support using the tobacco settlement on programs that help children such as early childhood education, parenting education, after-school programs, and violence prevention programs;
- In focus groups, even those who referred to themselves as "conservative" said the money should be spent on services rather than given back to the public because the money did not come out of their paychecks. Instead of getting a small rebate, they would rather use the money to help children.

During the 2000 legislative session, the Missouri General Assembly considered

various proposals for the use of the settlement funds. The Invest in Missouri Children Campaign supported HJR 61, which asked voters to approve earmarking the annual settlement payments as follows:

- 15% for early intervention and prevention programs for children;
- 15% comprehensive tobacco control program as recommended by the Center for Disease Control;
- 20% health science research;
- 50% for health care access and treatment.

During the session, HJR 61 failed to pass. This leaves Missouri as one of only six states that has not determined the use of our tobacco settlement. Other states have used tobacco settlement funds to fund prevention programs for children.

In the absence of any other way to increase state revenue, the tobacco settlement funds represent our best chance to support the kind of preventive services that can reach children before they come to harm. Citizens for Missouri's Children and the Invest in Missouri Children Campaign strongly support earmarking a portion of the funds for children's prevention programs. This is a unique opportunity to shift our focus from crisis and treatment to preventing problems in the first place. It gives us a chance to turn our at-risk children into children of promise.

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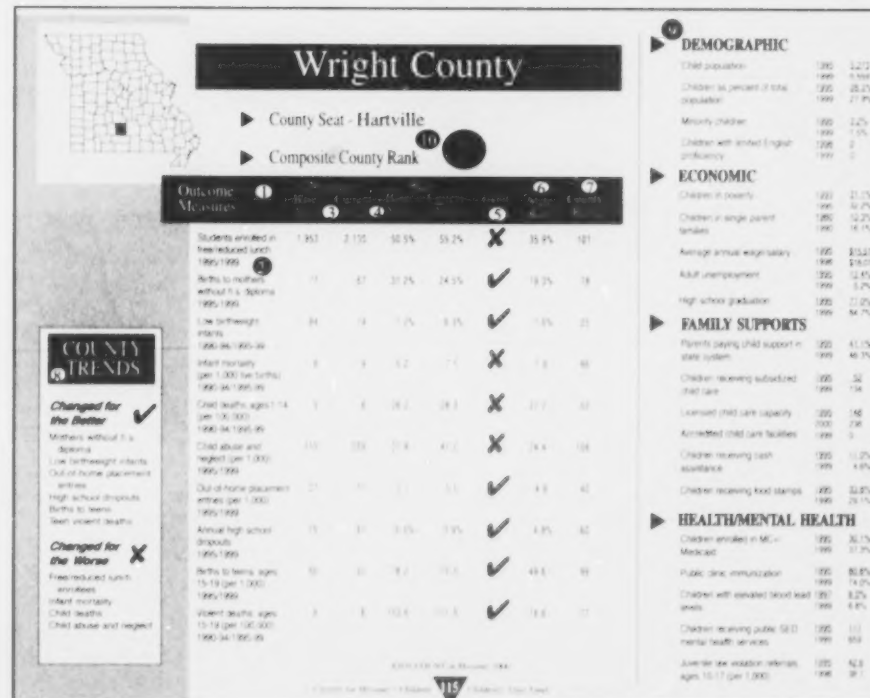
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How to Use the County Pages

- Outcome measures** – ten measures that describe the overall well-being of children. *Please see Appendix 2 for a definition of the outcome measures.*
- Dates** – base and current year, used to portray trends in well-being. In most cases, a single year is used for both base and current year. For four measures (low birthweight infants, infant deaths, child deaths and teen violent deaths), five years of data are aggregated. In many small, rural Missouri counties, births and deaths are rare, resulting in widely fluctuating rates over time. Reporting five years of information instead of one stabilizes the rates.
- Number** – the actual number of children who meet the outcome measure definition over one or five years, depending on the measure. This is presented for both the base and current years.
- Rate** – the rate of children who meet the outcome measure definition over one or five years, depending on the measure. This is also presented for both the base and current years. Rates that include a “%” sign are percents, or rates per 100 events. Other rates are expressed per 1,000 or per 100,000 events.
- Trend** – a  is awarded if the measure got better between the base and current year. For all of the outcome measures used in this report, a measure got better if its rate decreased, e.g. fewer infant deaths or teen births. An  is used if the measure worsened between the base and current year. For all of the outcome measures used in this report, a measure worsened if its rate increased, e.g. more low-birthweight infants or high school dropouts.
- State Rate** – Missouri’s current rate, presented for comparison purposes.
- County Rank** – the county’s rank for that particular outcome measure, compared to the other 114 counties. A rank of 1 is best and 115 is worst.
- County trends** – the ten outcome measures are summarized in the county trend box and grouped according to whether they got better () , worsened () , or did not change (NC).
- Indicators** – the ten outcome measures are supplemented with 19 key indicators that provide deeper understanding of the status of the county’s children. Most of these indicators are not outcome measures, but programmatic or demographic information. For each indicator a single base and current year is presented. *Please see Appendix 2 for a definition of the indicators.*



- Composite county rank** – the composite county rank is based on seven of the ten outcome measures. Two measures, “deaths of children ages 1-14” and “violent deaths of teens, ages 15-19” are not used to calculate this rank because there are so few occurrences of these measures on a county level that their rates are extremely unstable and would inappropriately skew the rankings. “Child abuse and neglect” is not used because a change in protocol is being implemented that apparently affects the consistency of the data.



Adair County

► County Seat - Kirksville

► Composite County Rank

42

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995-1999	813	838	27.9%	29.6%	X	35.9%	20
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995-1999	41	42	15.0%	15.4%	X	19.3%	26
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	91	86	6.5%	6.2%	✓	7.6%	21
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	11	11	7.9	7.9	NC	7.6	75
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	3	35.9	15.8	✓	27.2	21
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995-1999	67	103	13.4	21.4	X	24.4	42
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995-1999	35	48	7.0	10.0	X	4.8	108
Annual high school dropouts 1995-1999	39	39	4.5%	4.3%	✓	4.8%	69
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995-1999	27	24	15.4	12.7	✓	49.6	1
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	2	5	12.6	30.0	X	74.6	9

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens

No Change NC

Infant mortality

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	4,994
	1999	4,822
Children as percent of total population	1995	20.3%
	1999	19.9%
Minority children	1995	3.1%
	1999	2.5%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	1
	1999	3

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	19.9%
	1995	19.5%
Children in single parent families	1980	12.9%
	1990	16.8%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$17,537
	1998	\$19,989
Adult unemployment	1995	2.9%
	1999	1.8%
High school graduation	1995	82.8%
	1999	82.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	40.6%
	1999	55.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	59
	1999	113
Licensed child care capacity	1995	323
	2000	367
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	6.1%
	1999	2.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	22.3%
	1999	18.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	20.2%
	1999	25.2%
Public clinic immunization	1995	70.4%
	1999	71.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2.0%
	1999	4.7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	135
	1999	162
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	29.7
	1998	55.1

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

51

Children's Trust Fund



Andrew County

► County Seat - Savannah

► Composite County Rank

4

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	815	745	28.7%	25.9%	✓	35.9%	12
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	19	24	12.6%	14.0%	✗	19.3%	19
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	51	44	5.7%	5.0%	✓	7.6%	7
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	18	3	20.0	3.5	✓	7.6	11
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	6	3	37.5	18.4	✓	27.2	27
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	10	73	2.4	17.5	✗	24.4	17
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	6	9	1.5	2.2	✗	4.8	18
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	35	25	4.2%	2.9%	✓	4.8%	30
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	15	19	28.1	33.2	✗	49.6	20
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	9	102.1	164.8	✗	74.6	104

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	4,135
	1999	4,178
Children as percent of total population	1995	27.2%
	1999	26.8%
Minority children	1995	2.5%
	1999	0.8%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	15.0%
	1995	12.8%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.4%
	1990	12.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$15,814
	1998	\$18,419
Adult unemployment	1995	5.7%
	1999	2.9%
High school graduation	1995	87.4%
	1999	92.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	49.3%
	1999	65.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	29
	1999	73
Licensed child care capacity	1995	69
	2000	193
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	4.6%
	1999	1.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	17.9%
	1999	11.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	15.3%
	1999	15.8%
Public clinic immunization	1995	94.0%
	1999	90.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	7.0%
	1999	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	72
	1999	43
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	30.3
	1998	41.4

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

52

Children's Trust Fund



Atchison County

► County Seat - Rock Port

► Composite County Rank

17

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	401	445	33.2%	34.5%	X	35.9%	33
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	9	6	13.2%	12.5%	✓	19.3%	14
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	18	23	4.8%	6.4%	X	7.6%	27
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	3	1	8.0	3.3	✓	7.6	9
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	1	0	15.8	0.0	✓	27.2	1
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	9	68	5.6	43.7	X	24.4	112
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	3	16	1.9	10.3	X	4.8	110
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	9	7	2.5%	1.4%	✓	4.8%	2
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	6	8	23.8	28.9	X	49.6	10
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	2	6	70.4	199.5	X	74.6	111

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

112

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

53

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	1,618
	1999	1,557
Children as percent of total population	1995	22.6%
	1999	22.2%
Minority children	1995	2.2%
	1999	2.6%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	21.8%
	1995	18.5%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.0%
	1990	14.7%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$15,309
	1998	\$17,343
Adult unemployment	1995	2.8%
	1999	2.1%
High school graduation	1995	95.5%
	1999	85.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	44.3%
	1999	59.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	.5
	1999	29
Licensed child care capacity	1995	50
	2000	38
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	5.7%
	1999	2.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	24.5%
	1999	14.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	19.9%
	1999	27.6%
Public clinic immunization	1995	80.6%
	1999	81.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	50.0%
	1999	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	24
	1999	88
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	16.9
	1998	22.6

113



Audrain County

► County Seat - Mexico

► Composite County Rank

51

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,178	1,266	31.9%	34.2%	X	35.9%	32
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	79	85	25.4%	25.4%	NC	19.3%	82
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	110	102	6.9%	6.4%	✓	7.6%	27
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	14	13	8.8	8.1	✓	7.6	77
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	8	7	32.8	29.2	✓	27.2	55
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	61	162	9.9	26.5	X	24.4	62
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	13	24	2.1	3.9	X	4.8	50
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	49	31	4.2%	2.7%	✓	4.8%	25
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	57	45	74.7	55.8	✓	49.6	68
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	6	91.3	74.3	✓	74.6	46

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

No Change NC

Mothers without h.s. diploma

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	6,192
	1999	6,119
Children as percent of total population	1995	26.5%
	1999	26.1%
Minority children	1995	10.2%
	1999	10.6%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	81
	1999	283

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	21.1%
	1995	17.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.9%
	1990	16.4%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$20,594
	1998	\$24,960
Adult unemployment	1995	4.3%
	1999	2.6%
High school graduation	1995	86.6%
	1999	87.1%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	42.8%
	1999	50.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	86
	1999	156
Licensed child care capacity	1995	481
	2000	594
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	7.9%
	1999	4.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	23.4%
	1999	20.0%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	21.8%
	1999	25.8%
Public clinic immunization	1995	78.3%
	1999	78.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	50.0%
	1999	11.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	92
	1999	88
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	79.8
	1998	108.6

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

54

Children's Trust Fund



Barry County

► County Seat - Cassville

► Composite County Rank

95

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	2,273	2,756	37.6%	43.3%	✗	35.9%	71
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	113	153	24.7%	32.8%	✗	19.3%	101
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	134	172	6.5%	8.0%	✗	7.6%	83
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	16	20	7.8	8.6	✗	7.6	86
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	8	9	28.0	28.3	✗	27.2	52
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	40	182	5.0	21.8	✗	24.4	44
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	10	27	1.2	3.2	✗	4.8	42
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	114	86	7.0%	4.9%	✓	4.8%	81
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	81	86	79.6	74.7	✓	49.6	102
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	9	9	95.8	79.9	✓	74.6	48

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	8,009
	1999	8,341
Children as percent of total population	1995	25.5%
	1999	25.1%
Minority children	1995	3.8%
	1999	2.1%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	247
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	23.3%
	1995	20.7%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.6%
	1990	15.0%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$18,044
	1998	\$20,994
Adult unemployment	1995	5.0%
	1999	3.6%
High school graduation	1995	72.8%
	1999	79.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	44.3%
	1999	46.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	35
	1999	151
Licensed child care capacity	1995	160
	2000	269
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	10.1%
	1999	4.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	32.9%
	1999	28.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	25.2%
	1999	33.6%
Public clinic immunization	1995	89.9%
	1999	93.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	1999	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	102
	1999	157
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	57.4
	1998	67.4

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

55

Children's Trust Fund



Barton County

► County Seat - Lamar

► Composite County Rank

74

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	640	721	29.9%	33.2%	X	35.9%	31
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	35	45	20.3%	25.0%	X	19.3%	80
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	55	53	7.1%	6.6%	✓	7.6%	36
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	4	5	5.2	5.6	X	7.6	36
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	12	32.5	95.5	X	27.2	115
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	148	97	47.4	30.5	✓	24.4	78
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	24	17	7.7	5.3	✓	4.8	71
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	41	22	6.1%	3.2%	✓	4.8%	38
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	27	37	80.6	98.1	X	49.6	112
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	1	152.7	27.6	✓	74.6	7

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diplomas
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Births to teens

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children.

56

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	3,121
	1999	3,178
Children as percent of total population	1995	26.6%
	1999	26.2%
Minority children	1995	3.7%
	1999	2.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	9
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	19.7%
	1995	20.3%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.5%
	1990	13.4%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$17,665
	1998	\$19,869
Adult unemployment	1995	3.2%
	1999	2.5%
High school graduation	1995	81.2%
	1999	80.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	37.3%
	1999	50.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	11
	1999	63
Licensed child care capacity	1995	149
	2000	209
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	7.9%
	1999	3.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	26.3%
	1999	20.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	22.7%
	1999	25.9%
Public clinic immunization	1995	79.8%
	1999	89.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	11.0%
	1999	4.9%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	84
	1999	69
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	30.2
	1998	44.2



Bates County

► County Seat - Butler

► Composite County Rank

70

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,059	1,133	36.8%	38.5%	✗	35.9%	49
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	41	46	20.1%	24.1%	✗	19.3%	76
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	67	56	7.0%	5.9%	✓	7.6%	13
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	11	7	11.4	7.0	✓	7.6	63
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	4	25.4	24.8	✓	27.2	39
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	62	139	15.2	33.5	✗	24.4	83
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	6	9	1.5	2.2	✗	4.8	18
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	55	45	6.8%	5.2%	✓	4.8%	88
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	36	39	75.5	74.4	✓	49.6	101
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	3	6	63.7	114.3	✗	74.6	80

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	4,077
	1999	4,153
Children as percent of total population	1995	26.2%
	1999	25.9%
Minority children	1995	3.1%
	1999	1.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	24.2%
	1995	21.1%
	1999	21.0%
Children in single parent families	1990	14.8%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$14,900
	1998	\$17,466
Adult unemployment	1995	5.6%
	1999	4.2%
High school graduation	1995	82.9%
	1999	84.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	35.8%
	1999	48.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	38
	1999	65
Licensed child care capacity	1995	156
	2000	197
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	8.7%
	1999	3.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	31.0%
	1999	24.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	26.4%
	1999	30.1%
Public clinic immunization	1995	80.2%
	1999	88.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	16.0%
	1999	5.9%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	107
	1999	121
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	81.2
	1998	64.5



Benton County

► County Seat - Warsaw

► Composite County Rank

57

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	989	1,243	41.1%	46.3%	X	35.9%	86
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	31	33	20.5%	23.9%	X	19.3%	74
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	36	55	5.7%	8.8%	X	7.6%	103
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	6	7	9.4	9.1	✓	7.6	93
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	2	1	17.0	7.6	✓	27.2	9
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	35	100	10.4	27.1	X	24.4	66
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	15	13	4.5	3.5	✓	4.8	48
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	36	19	4.8%	2.2%	✓	4.8%	16
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	18	27	35.8	47.1	X	49.6	48
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	2	5	44.6	91.2	X	74.6	60

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

122

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

58

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	3,360
	1999	3,688
Children as percent of total population	1995	21.6%
	1999	21.3%
Minority children	1995	2.4%
	1999	0.6%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	27.8%
	1995	28.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.1%
	1990	14.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$15,377
	1998	\$17,008
Adult unemployment	1995	8.0%
	1999	5.6%
High school graduation	1995	82.5%
	1999	81.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	42.0%
	1999	45.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	23
	1999	132
Licensed child care capacity	1995	60
	2000	150
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	11.4%
	1999	6.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	35.4%
	1999	33.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/ Medicaid	1995	29.0%
	1999	40.2%
Public clinic immunization	1995	85.3%
	1999	92.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	12.0%
	1999	3.8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	60
	1999	92
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	22.0
	1998	14.6

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Bollinger County

► County Seat - Marble Hill

► Composite County Rank

108

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	808	913	40.4%	43.3%	✗	35.9%	71
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	32	37	25.2%	23.0%	✓	19.3%	66
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	33	48	4.7%	7.1%	✗	7.6%	52
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	3	8	4.2	12.2	✗	7.6	109
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	10	3	83.3	25.6	✓	27.2	43
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	36	89	12.2	28.8	✗	24.4	73
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	24	23	8.1	7.5	✓	4.8	95
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	39	48	6.8%	8.2%	✗	4.8%	111
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	28	30	69.1	66.7	✓	49.6	82
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	1	8	26.7	183.7	✗	74.6	106

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	2,960
	1999	3,085
Children as percent of total population	1995	26.4%
	1999	26.1%
Minority children	1995	2.7%
	1999	1.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	10
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	24.5%
	1995	24.5%
	1999	28.3%
Children in single parent families	1990	11.4%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$15,151
	1998	\$16,152
Adult unemployment	1995	6.4%
	1999	4.1%
High school graduation	1995	82.7%
	1999	79.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	49.0%
	1999	51.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	25
	1999	78
Licensed child care capacity	1995	50
	2000	108
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	7.8%
	1999	3.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	28.0%
	1999	24.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	26.1%
	1999	33.5%
Public clinic immunization	1995	72.7%
	1999	86.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2.0%
	1999	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	29
	1999	57
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	24.1
	1998	12.1

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund



Boone County

► County Seat - Columbia

► Composite County Rank

29

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	4,275	4,948	23.9%	25.1%	✗	35.9%	6
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	203	256	12.2%	14.4%	✗	19.3%	21
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	662	732	7.7%	8.6%	✗	7.6%	99
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	79	54	9.2	6.2	✓	7.6	42
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	28	31	26.4	27.0	✗	27.2	49
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	786	696	27.7	23.5	✓	24.4	49
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	138	153	4.9	5.2	✗	4.8	70
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	472	337	9.3%	5.9%	✓	4.8%	98
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	173	187	27.4	27.5	✗	49.6	9
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	28	19	50.8	29.9	✓	74.6	8

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

60

Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	28,344
	1999	29,615
Children as percent of total population	1995	23.0%
	1999	22.7%
Minority children	1995	15.8%
	1999	16.3%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	244
	1999	239

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	17.2%
	1995	13.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	16.0%
	1990	20.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$21,494
	1998	\$23,810
Adult unemployment	1995	1.8%
	1999	1.2%
High school graduation	1995	75.6%
	1999	73.0%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	39.0%
	1999	51.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	1,038
	1999	1,881
Licensed child care capacity	1995	5,061
	2000	5,143
Accredited child care facilities	1999	24
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	9.5%
	1999	4.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	23.6%
	1999	21.1%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	20.9%
	1999	26.6%
Public clinic immunization	1995	83.5%
	1999	80.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2.0%
	1999	1.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	528
	1999	239
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	128.6
	1998	99.3



Buchanan County

► County Seat - St. Joseph

► Composite County Rank

56

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	5,635	5,803	40.5%	41.5%	X	35.9%	64
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	261	242	24.8%	21.4%	✓	19.3%	53
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	448	379	7.4%	6.4%	✓	7.6%	27
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	52	39	8.5	7.0	✓	7.6	63
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	17	21	20.0	25.5	X	27.2	42
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	312	830	14.6	39.6	X	24.4	102
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	60	69	2.8	3.3	X	4.8	43
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	197	140	5.1%	3.5%	✓	4.8%	47
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	214	190	75.4	62.7	✓	49.6	77
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	14	15	49.5	50.0	X	74.6	22

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

61

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	21,391
	1999	20,957
Children as percent of total population	1995	26.0%
	1999	25.7%
Minority children	1995	6.8%
	1999	6.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	1
	1999	16

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	23.9%
	1995	19.5%
Children in single parent families	1980	15.7%
	1990	22.0%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$22,245
	1998	\$24,992
Adult unemployment	1995	7.4%
	1999	3.6%
High school graduation	1995	80.4%
	1999	84.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	39.2%
	1999	59.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	444
	1999	1060
Licensed child care capacity	1995	1,012
	2000	1,381
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	14.1%
	1999	5.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	34.5%
	1999	25.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	30.3%
	1999	31.5%
Public clinic immunization	1995	79.6%
	1999	72.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	13.0%
	1999	8.9%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	710
	1999	585
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	88.4
	1998	99.0



Butler County

► County Seat - Poplar Bluff

► Composite County Rank

100

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	3,166	3,124	47.9%	47.5%	✓	35.9%	89
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	158	159	28.8%	29.0%	✗	19.3%	98
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	213	226	8.2%	8.6%	✗	7.6%	99
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	30	28	11.6	10.5	✓	7.6	102
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	23	13	58.5	33.0	✓	27.2	71
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	162	364	15.6	35.3	✗	24.4	90
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	22	24	2.1	2.3	✗	4.8	21
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	211	112	10.6%	6.3%	✓	4.8%	103
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	109	102	79.0	70.2	✓	49.6	88
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	10	19	70.5	123.4	✗	74.6	86

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

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KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

62

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	10,395
	1999	10,308
Children as percent of total population	1995	25.9%
	1999	25.5%
Minority children	1995	10.2%
	1999	10.3%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	3
	1999	1

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	35.6%
	1995	40.3%
Children in single parent families	1990	16.4%
	1990	21.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$19,185
	1998	\$21,600
Adult unemployment	1995	6.5%
	1999	4.0%
High school graduation	1995	67.8%
	1999	78.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	36.6%
	1999	41.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	215
	1999	360
Licensed child care capacity	1995	496
	2000	735
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	15.3%
	1999	6.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	41.5%
	1999	33.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	34.5%
	1999	39.0%
Public clinic immunization	1995	81.4%
	1999	95.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2.0%
	1999	1.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	323
	1999	389
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	95.5
	1998	70.2

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Caldwell County

► County Seat - Kingston

► Composite County Rank

22

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	731	813	41.5%	42.9%	✗	35.9%	69
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	14	13	17.3%	13.1%	✓	19.3%	18
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	25	30	4.8%	6.2%	✗	7.6%	21
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	3	2	5.7	4.0	✓	7.6	17
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	4	45.9	45.3	✓	27.2	94
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	25	55	11.1	23.7	✗	24.4	51
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	1	5	0.4	2.2	✗	4.8	18
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	18	24	3.6%	4.5%	✗	4.8%	74
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	8	14	28.3	45.8	✗	49.6	45
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	3	1	107.1	32.0	✓	74.6	12

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

63

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	2,252
	1999	2,319
Children as percent of total population	1995	26.3%
	1999	26.0%
Minority children	1995	2.2%
	1999	0.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	22.7%
	1995	16.5%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.3%
	1990	13.4%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$14,839
	1998	\$17,627
Adult unemployment	1995	5.2%
	1999	4.6%
High school graduation	1995	86.9%
	1999	90.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	45.1%
	1999	58.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	21
	1999	42
Licensed child care capacity	1995	66
	2000	80
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	8.8%
	1999	1.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	30.6%
	1999	20.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	25.8%
	1999	32.2%
Public clinic immunization	1995	90.9%
	1999	70.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	20.0%
	1999	21.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	35
	1999	47
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	21.1
	1998	24.4



Callaway County

► County Seat - Fulton

► Composite County Rank

49

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,491	1,705	32.0%	33.1%	✗	35.9%	30
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	75	93	16.6%	19.0%	✗	19.3%	43
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	157	179	7.0%	8.0%	✗	7.6%	83
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	14	15	6.2	6.5	✗	7.6	50
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	8	15	23.0	40.3	✗	27.2	85
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	235	270	25.4	27.5	✗	24.4	68
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	34	72	3.7	7.3	✗	4.8	92
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	89	73	6.4%	4.8%	✓	4.8%	80
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	59	59	40.4	35.9	✓	49.6	24
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	11	10	84.3	65.6	✓	74.6	37

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

64

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	9,258
	1999	9,804
Children as percent of total population	1995	26.3%
	1999	25.9%
Minority children	1995	6.8%
	1999	6.3%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	2
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	17.2%
	1995	14.2%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.6%
	1990	16.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$21,654
	1998	\$24,485
Adult unemployment	1995	3.5%
	1999	2.5%
High school graduation	1995	71.9%
	1999	81.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	39.6%
	1999	47.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	91
	1999	229
Licensed child care capacity	1995	609
	2000	604
Accredited child care facilities	1999	5
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	7.4%
	1999	3.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	22.6%
	1999	17.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	21.2%
	1999	26.8%
Public clinic immunization	1995	88.0%
	1999	87.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	6.0%
	1999	3.8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	198
	1999	100
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	52.5
	1998	57.0



Camden County

► County Seat - Camdenton

► Composite County Rank

45

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,672	2,074	37.4%	40.2%	✗	35.9%	59
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	63	77	19.0%	19.6%	✗	19.3%	46
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	104	116	6.6%	7.4%	✗	7.6%	68
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	18	14	11.5	8.3	✓	7.6	83
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	10	12	40.3	42.9	✗	27.2	91
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	99	240	14.3	32.0	✗	24.4	80
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	32	14	4.6	1.9	✓	4.8	13
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	63	45	4.9%	3.0%	✓	4.8%	33
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	46	54	53.9	55.7	✗	49.6	67
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	13	9	163.1	90.3	✓	74.6	58

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

65

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	6,947
	1999	7,490
Children as percent of total population	1995	22.0%
	1999	21.6%
Minority children	1995	2.7%
	1999	1.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	7
	1999	10

ECONOMIC

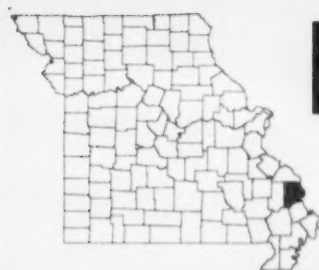
Children in poverty	1993	21.0%
	1995	18.2%
	1999	9.6%
Children in single parent families	1990	14.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$16,878
	1998	\$19,453
Adult unemployment	1995	6.8%
	1999	4.6%
High school graduation	1995	77.0%
	1999	86.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	45.8%
	1999	46.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	71
	1999	142
Licensed child care capacity	1995	410
	2000	397
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	7.0%
	1999	3.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	25.2%
	1999	21.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	21.2%
	1999	30.6%
Public clinic immunization	1995	63.6%
	1999	88.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	1.0%
	1999	2.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	136
	1999	52
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	51.2
	1998	45.5



Cape Girardeau County

► County Seat - Jackson

► Composite County Rank

16

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	2,165	2,488	24.4%	26.1%	X	35.9%	13
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	131	130	16.5%	14.9%	✓	19.3%	22
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	233	272	5.5%	6.5%	X	7.6%	33
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	35	31	8.2	7.7	✓	7.6	72
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	15	11	25.4	18.1	✓	27.2	24
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	131	328	8.4	20.7	X	24.4	33
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	80	86	5.1	5.4	X	4.8	73
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	205	69	7.3%	2.4%	✓	4.8%	20
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	104	96	37.2	31.5	✓	49.6	13
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	20	10	78.0	35.2	✓	74.6	14

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

138

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

66

Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	15,572
	1999	15,868
Children as percent of total population	1995	23.9%
	1999	23.6%
Minority children	1995	9.7%
	1999	10.3%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	13
	1999	28

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	16.6%
	1995	13.7%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.9%
	1990	16.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$20,589
	1998	\$23,274
Adult unemployment	1995	3.6%
	1999	2.7%
High school graduation	1995	78.3%
	1999	86.5%

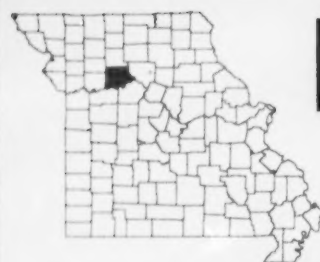
► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	39.2%
	1999	49.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	287
	1999	678
Licensed child care capacity	1995	1,471
	2000	1,573
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	8.2%
	1999	4.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	23.4%
	1999	18.8%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	18.9%
	1999	22.7%
Public clinic immunization	1995	91.8%
	1999	91.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	6.0%
	1999	4.8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	202
	1999	360
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	113.5
	1998	91.6

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Carroll County

► County Seat - Carrollton

► Composite County Rank

7

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	762	791	40.5%	43.6%	✗	35.9%	74
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	36	18	27.1%	16.5%	✓	19.3%	29
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	53	33	7.7%	4.9%	✓	7.6%	6
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	11	1	16.0	1.7	✓	7.6	3
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	1	37.1	9.8	✓	27.2	10
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	34	112	12.5	42.7	✗	24.4	110
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	8	3	2.9	1.1	✓	4.8	8
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	29	16	4.8%	3.0%	✓	4.8%	33
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	20	14	54.9	37.0	✓	49.6	28
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	6	2	166.6	53.4	✓	74.6	27

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries

High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child abuse and neglect

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

67

Children's Trust Fund

140

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	2,720
	1999	2,622
Children as percent of total population	1995	26.3%
	1999	25.9%
Minority children	1995	4.4%
	1999	3.5%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	22.2%
	1995	22.2%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.7%
	1990	16.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$16,251
	1998	\$17,920
Adult unemployment	1995	5.3%
	1999	3.9%
High school graduation	1995	81.3%
	1999	86.0%

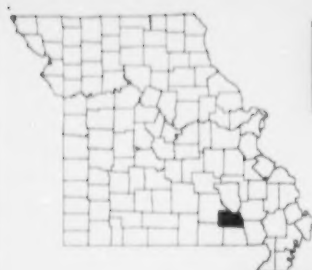
FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	43.7%
	1999	54.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	27
	1999	73
Licensed child care capacity	1995	46
	2000	92
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	10.3%
	1999	4.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	29.8%
	1999	22.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/ Medicaid	1995	28.1%
	1999	34.7%
Public clinic immunization	1995	89.5%
	1999	90.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	1999	6.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	56
	1999	66
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	59.2
	1998	54.1

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Carter County

► County Seat - Van Buren

► Composite County Rank

99

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	820	886	59.0%	64.6%	✗	35.9%	112
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	25	21	31.3%	25.6%	✓	19.3%	84
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	26	40	6.6%	10.4%	✗	7.6%	110
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	3	4	7.7	9.5	✗	7.6	96
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	6	80.6	90.8	✗	27.2	114
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	22	60	13.2	34.8	✗	24.4	88
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	9	12	5.4	7.0	✗	4.8	89
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	29	10	7.0%	2.5%	✓	4.8%	21
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	13	14	63.4	61.7	✓	49.6	76
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	3	8	143.1	326.9	✗	74.6	114

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

68

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	1,672
	1999	1,725
Children as percent of total population	1995	27.8%
	1999	27.4%
Minority children	1995	2.7%
	1999	1.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	35.6%
	1995	41.4%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.7%
	1990	17.8%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$15,606
	1998	\$16,952
Adult unemployment	1995	8.4%
	1999	6.3%
High school graduation	1995	82.4%
	1999	92.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	32.9%
	1999	46.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	12
	1999	48
Licensed child care capacity	1995	96
	2000	148
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	17.4%
	1999	5.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	48.8%
	1999	35.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	41.1%
	1999	47.8%
Public clinic immunization	1995	50.0%
	1999	73.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	1999	2.5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	32
	1999	45
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	19.7
	1998	41.5



Cass County

► County Seat - Harrisonville

► Composite County Rank

5

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
 Infant mortality
 Child deaths
 Out-of-home placement entries
 High school dropouts
 Births to teens
 Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
 Low birthweight infants
 Child abuse and neglect

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	2,653	2,779	20.2%	19.2%	✓	35.9%	4
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	133	162	13.0%	15.0%	✗	19.3%	23
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	310	361	6.5%	7.5%	✗	7.6%	70
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	36	27	7.6	5.0	✓	7.6	29
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	11	12	14.2	13.6	✓	27.2	18
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	265	427	12.2	17.8	✗	24.4	20
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	95	33	4.4	1.4	✓	4.8	9
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	148	151	3.7%	3.5%	✓	4.8%	47
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	133	119	48.4	37.5	✓	49.6	30
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	17	14	69.2	45.7	✓	74.6	19

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

69

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	21,635
	1999	24,021
Children as percent of total population	1995	29.3%
	1999	28.9%
Minority children	1995	4.4%
	1999	3.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	49
	1999	1

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	13.1%
	1995	10.5%
	1999	9.1%
Children in single parent families	1990	14.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$18,328
	1998	\$21,141
Adult unemployment	1995	3.9%
	1999	2.5%
High school graduation	1995	83.8%
	1999	80.4%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	43.5%
	1999	51.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	201
	1999	374
Licensed child care capacity	1995	1,182
	2000	1,396
Accredited child care facilities	1999	2
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	5.2%
	1999	1.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	15.0%
	1999	9.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	13.0%
	1999	13.1%
Public clinic immunization	1995	85.6%
	1999	91.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	1999	3.8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	259
	1999	127
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	46.3
	1998	40.3



Cedar County

► County Seat - Stockton

► Composite County Rank

72

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	859	947	39.9%	39.2%	✓	35.9%	54
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	37	34	27.0%	22.2%	✓	19.3%	62
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	39	44	5.5%	6.4%	✗	7.6%	27
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	10	5	14.2	6.8	✓	7.6	54
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	3	45.2	25.8	✓	27.2	46
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	127	119	42.1	38.5	✓	24.4	100
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	22	23	7.3	7.4	✗	4.8	94
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	54	21	8.4%	2.8%	✓	4.8%	28
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	30	32	75.9	74.2	✓	49.6	100
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	3	132.6	68.9	✓	74.6	40

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Out-of-home placement entries

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

70

Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	3,017
	1999	3,091
Children as percent of total population	1995	23.4%
	1999	23.1%
Minority children	1995	2.6%
	1999	0.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	1

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	29.2%
	1995	27.2%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.2%
	1990	17.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$15,524
	1998	\$17,983
Adult unemployment	1995	5.3%
	1999	3.6%
High school graduation	1995	79.3%
	1999	84.0%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	40.0%
	1999	52.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	59
	1999	138
Licensed child care capacity	1995	125
	2000	160
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	9.9%
	1999	4.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	35.4%
	1999	29.9%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	31.5%
	1999	41.4%
Public clinic immunization	1995	62.8%
	1999	90.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	3.0%
	1999	10.5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	91
	1999	97
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	45.7
	1998	101.3



Chariton County

► County Seat - Keytesville

► Composite County Rank

6

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	519	495	35.0%	36.1%	X	35.9%	42
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	7	8	9.9%	10.7%	X	19.3%	6
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	19	30	4.3%	7.2%	X	7.6%	56
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	1	1	2.3	2.6	X	7.6	5
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	3	3	32.7	34.3	X	27.2	75
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	4	31	1.7	14.2	X	24.4	6
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	6	11	2.6	5.0	X	4.8	62
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	10	8	2.1%	1.6%	✓	4.8%	4
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	8	10	30.0	38.5	X	49.6	32
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	6	5	222.9	174.5	✓	74.6	105

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

71

Children's Trust Fund

148

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	2,295
	1999	2,188
Children as percent of total population	1995	26.0%
	1999	25.6%
Minority children	1995	5.6%
	1999	4.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	19.6%
	1995	20.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.8%
	1990	11.0%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$16,171
	1998	\$18,450
Adult unemployment	1995	6.6%
	1999	4.0%
High school graduation	1995	95.8%
	1999	90.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	43.1%
	1999	53.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	32
	1999	31
Licensed child care capacity	1995	57
	2000	150
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	5.1%
	1999	2.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	19.7%
	1999	14.0%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	19.3%
	1999	21.5%
Public clinic immunization	1995	84.8%
	1999	92.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	17.0%
	1999	10.7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	21
	1999	14
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	48.4
	1998	17.9

149



Christian County

► County Seat - Ozark

► Composite County Rank

24

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,830	2,390	22.8%	25.8%	X	35.9%	11
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	90	91	13.8%	11.3%	✓	19.3%	8
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	168	200	6.4%	7.2%	X	7.6%	56
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	12	22	4.5	6.3	X	7.6	44
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	7	17.0	13.5	✓	27.2	17
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	116	301	9.4	20.6	X	24.4	32
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	56	86	4.5	5.9	X	4.8	80
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	129	109	5.7%	4.3%	✓	4.8%	69
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	74	85	45.7	42.5	✓	49.6	41
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	13	21	97.0	113.5	X	74.6	78

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	12,327
	1999	14,625
Children as percent of total population	1995	28.8%
	1999	28.5%
Minority children	1995	3.0%
	1999	1.3%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	6
	1999	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	14.6%
	1995	12.5%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.5%
	1990	14.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$17,060
	1998	\$19,420
Adult unemployment	1995	3.8%
	1999	2.5%
High school graduation	1995	78.9%
	1999	80.1%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	47.1%
	1999	53.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	143
	1999	418
Licensed child care capacity	1995	837
	2000	1,063
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	4.7%
	1999	1.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	17.4%
	1999	14.0%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	14.8%
	1999	20.8%
Public clinic immunization	1995	78.8%
	1999	90.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	5.0%
	1999	1.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	183
	1999	240
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	51.0
	1998	48.1



Clark County

► County Seat - Kahoka

► Composite County Rank

98

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	438	468	30.9%	34.6%	✗	35.9%	35
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	21	16	22.1%	17.4%	✓	19.3%	32
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	26	31	6.5%	7.6%	✗	7.6%	72
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	4	8	10.0	19.0	✗	7.6	115
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	2	0	24.6	0.0	✓	27.2	1
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	25	30	12.2	15.1	✗	24.4	10
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	10	18	4.9	9.0	✗	4.8	104
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	20	15	4.2%	3.5%	✓	4.8%	47
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	13	11	50.2	41.7	✓	49.6	37
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	2	4	78.1	147.5	✗	74.6	100

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	2,055
	1999	1,993
Children as percent of total population	1995	27.4%
	1999	27.1%
Minority children	1995	2.0%
	1999	0.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	23.4%
	1995	22.4%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.1%
	1990	14.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$14,311
	1998	\$16,406
Adult unemployment	1995	4.8%
	1999	4.8%
High school graduation	1995	88.1%
	1999	90.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	43.9%
	1999	52.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	30
	1999	36
Licensed child care capacity	1995	79
	2000	100
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	8.0%
	1999	4.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	25.2%
	1999	20.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	21.3%
	1999	26.7%
Public clinic immunization	1995	73.5%
	1999	78.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	6.0%
	1999	1.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	21
	1999	41
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	52.7
	1998	52.7



Clay County

► County Seat - Liberty

► Composite County Rank

13

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	4,757	5,404	17.4%	18.2%	X	35.9%	3
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	220	299	9.8%	11.3%	X	19.3%	8
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	690	777	6.1%	6.9%	X	7.6%	44
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	64	67	5.7	5.4	✓	7.6	33
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	34	31	21.1	17.8	✓	27.2	23
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	426	963	9.8	20.9	X	24.4	37
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	102	108	2.3	2.3	NC	4.8	21
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	924	613	11.4%	7.0%	✓	4.8%	106
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	191	240	33.4	37.1	X	49.6	29
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	22	40	41.8	64.9	X	74.6	36

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts

No Change NC

Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	43,639
	1999	46,087
Children as percent of total population	1995	25.9%
	1999	25.6%
Minority children	1995	5.7%
	1999	4.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	213
	1999	223

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	10.8%
	1995	7.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	12.7%
	1990	15.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$25,656
	1998	\$28,874
Adult unemployment	1995	3.3%
	1999	2.4%
High school graduation	1995	65.2%
	1999	74.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	46.6%
	1999	57.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	447
	1999	566
Licensed child care capacity	1995	3,327
	2000	4,187
Accredited child care facilities	1999	4
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	4.7%
	1999	1.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	13.8%
	1999	8.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	11.2%
	1999	11.0%
Public clinic immunization	1995	84.2%
	1999	91.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	4.0%
	1999	0.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	427
	1999	328
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	58.2
	1998	67.4

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund



Clinton County

► County Seat - Plattsburg

► Composite County Rank

18

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent death

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	916	949	30.1%	29.0%	✓	35.9%	17
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	37	34	16.1%	14.3%	✓	19.3%	20
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	62	73	5.9%	6.8%	✗	7.6%	41
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	11	6	10.5	5.0	✓	7.6	29
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	6	26.7	29.8	✗	27.2	59
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	66	88	13.2	16.3	✗	24.4	13
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	11	26	2.2	4.8	✗	4.8	60
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	54	37	5.9%	3.7%	✓	4.8%	55
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	36	29	54.7	39.6	✓	49.6	34
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	3	7	51.7	102.9	✗	74.6	71

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

75

Children's Trust Fund

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DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	5,002
	1999	5,395
Children as percent of total population	1995	28.0%
	1999	27.6%
Minority children	1995	5.0%
	1999	3.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	14.7%
	1995	10.2%
	1980	9.5%
	1990	13.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$16,601
	1998	\$18,738
Adult unemployment	1995	4.3%
	1999	3.0%
High school graduation	1995	80.2%
	1999	85.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	45.8%
	1999	59.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	45
	1999	65
Licensed child care capacity	1995	214
	2000	345
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	6.5%
	1999	1.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	19.4%
	1999	11.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	16.6%
	1999	16.7%
Public clinic immunization	1995	91.5%
	1999	82.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	4.0%
	1999	3.7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	78
	1999	75
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	30.0
	1998	6.8

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Cole County

► County Seat - Jefferson City

► Composite County Rank **28**

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees

Mothers without h.s. diploma

Low birthweight infants

Child deaths

Child abuse and neglect

Out-of-home placement entries

High school dropouts

Births to teens

Violent teen deaths

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	2,446	2,570	24.1%	25.3%	✗	35.9%	9
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	108	120	12.1%	12.4%	✗	19.3%	13
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	272	299	6.1%	6.8%	✗	7.6%	41
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	50	20	11.2	4.4	✓	7.6	22
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	19	20	29.3	29.9	✗	27.2	61
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	199	333	11.7	19.3	✗	24.4	27
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	72	117	4.2	6.8	✗	4.8	86
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	154	165	4.8%	4.9%	✗	4.8%	81
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	91	105	40.8	43.2	✗	49.6	42
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	13	15	61.4	62.8	✗	74.6	32

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	17,007
	1999	17,216
Children as percent of total population	1995	25.1%
	1999	24.8%
Minority children	1995	7.0%
	1999	7.8%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	46
	1999	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	11.9%
	1995	7.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	12.1%
	1990	15.2%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$22,939
	1998	\$25,726
Adult unemployment	1995	2.5%
	1999	1.9%
High school graduation	1995	77.4%
	1999	83.8%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	41.6%
	1999	24.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	159
	1999	364
Licensed child care capacity	1995	2,821
	2000	2,860
Accredited child care facilities	1999	3
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	6.6%
	1999	3.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	15.8%
	1999	13.0%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	14.8%
	1999	17.1%
Public clinic immunization	1995	88.9%
	1999	81.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	1999	3.4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	292
	1999	136
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	42.3
	1998	55.5



Cooper County

► County Seat - Boonville

► Composite County Rank

27

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	821	804	33.0%	31.6%	✓	35.9%	24
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	44	41	21.0%	23.6%	✗	19.3%	73
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	57	80	5.9%	8.2%	✗	7.6%	92
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	11	4	11.4	4.2	✓	7.6	20
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	3	47.5	20.1	✓	27.2	30
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	43	106	11.3	27.8	✗	24.4	69
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	21	26	5.5	6.8	✗	4.8	86
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	34	18	4.4%	2.1%	✓	4.8%	15
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	38	19	79.2	34.9	✓	49.6	23
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	4	108.7	54.7	✓	74.6	28

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	3,809
	1999	3,812
Children as percent of total population	1995	24.0%
	1999	23.6%
Minority children	1995	9.1%
	1999	13.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	1

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	18.0%
	1995	15.8%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.9%
	1990	14.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$17,044
	1998	\$19,074
Adult unemployment	1995	4.1%
	1999	2.9%
High school graduation	1995	85.3%
	1999	92.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	37.8%
	1999	56.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	59
	1999	104
Licensed child care capacity	1995	407
	2000	389
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	6.5%
	1999	1.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	19.2%
	1999	14.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	19.8%
	1999	19.6%
Public clinic immunization	1995	80.6%
	1999	91.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	13.0%
	1999	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	54
	1999	27
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	96.7
	1998	95.2

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund



Crawford County

► County Seat - Steelville

► Composite County Rank

96

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,249	1,436	37.5%	42.3%	✗	35.9%	66
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	93	99	31.8%	29.5%	✓	19.3%	99
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	109	119	7.6%	8.3%	✗	7.6%	93
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	9	10	6.3	6.4	✗	7.6	48
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	8	7	37.7	30.6	✓	27.2	66
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	55	273	9.5	45.7	✗	24.4	114
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	13	16	2.3	2.7	✗	4.8	29
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	86	83	9.4%	8.5%	✓	4.8%	113
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	55	55	74.5	66.3	✓	49.6	81
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	4	103.5	50.3	✓	74.6	23

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	5,773
	1999	5,976
Children as percent of total population	1995	27.0%
	1999	26.6%
Minority children	1995	2.3%
	1999	0.6%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	1
	1999	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	25.0%
	1995	27.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.3%
	1990	14.8%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$17,234
	1998	\$19,461
Adult unemployment	1995	6.8%
	1999	5.1%
High school graduation	1995	71.5%
	1999	69.4%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	37.8%
	1999	49.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	56
	1999	150
Licensed child care capacity	1995	143
	2000	300
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	11.5%
	1999	6.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	34.1%
	1999	28.6%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	27.7%
	1999	31.8%
Public clinic immunization	1995	58.7%
	1999	85.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	7.0%
	1999	2.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	121
	1999	119
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	63.2
	1998	110.2

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

78

Children's Trust Fund



Dade County

► County Seat - Greenfield

► Composite County Rank

35

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	659	653	46.1%	47.2%	X	35.9%	88
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	14	11	13.7%	12.8%	✓	19.3%	15
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	33	29	7.5%	6.1%	✓	7.6%	17
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	5	3	11.3	6.8	✓	7.6	54
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	4	53.2	51.6	✓	27.2	101
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	68	58	33.8	29.3	✓	24.4	75
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	7	8	3.5	4.0	X	4.8	51
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	6	18	1.4%	4.0%	X	4.8%	63
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	12	9	45.5	33.7	✓	49.6	22
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	3	173.8	116.0	✓	74.6	81

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	2,013
	1999	1,982
Children as percent of total population	1995	25.3%
	1999	25.0%
Minority children	1995	3.9%
	1999	2.1%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	23.1%
	1995	20.8%
	1980	8.1%
	1990	12.2%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$15,138
	1998	\$17,687
Adult unemployment	1995	4.6%
	1999	4.0%
High school graduation	1995	90.4%
	1999	78.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	40.3%
	1999	52.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	17
	1999	21
Licensed child care capacity	1995	80
	2000	40
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	7.1%
	1999	2.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	27.5%
	1999	18.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	27.1%
	1999	31.7%
Public clinic immunization	1995	91.4%
	1999	90.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	5.0%
	1999	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	39
	1999	46
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	50.3
	1998	72.2

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund



Dallas County

► County Seat - Buffalo

► Composite County Rank

75

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	646	867	32.7%	40.3%	X	35.9%	60
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	64	56	32.0%	26.2%	✓	19.3%	89
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	69	75	7.4%	7.9%	X	7.6%	80
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	10	9	10.7	8.9	✓	7.6	90
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	8	6	57.0	38.6	✓	27.2	81
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	36	86	9.1	20.7	X	24.4	33
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	22	14	5.6	3.4	✓	4.8	45
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	54	37	9.7%	5.6%	✓	4.8%	94
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	35	30	69.3	53.0	✓	49.6	61
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	6	154.2	108.8	✓	74.6	72

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	3,943
	1999	4,145
Children as percent of total population	1995	27.0%
	1999	26.6%
Minority children	1995	3.1%
	1999	1.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	1
	1999	8

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	27.6%
	1995	27.4%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.9%
	1990	13.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$14,145
	1998	\$16,220
Adult unemployment	1995	6.7%
	1999	4.1%
High school graduation	1995	67.9%
	1999	83.3%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	37.4%
	1999	52.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	47
	1999	116
Licensed child care capacity	1995	186
	2000	200
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	8.7%
	1999	6.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	30.3%
	1999	25.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	24.4%
	1999	31.0%
Public clinic immunization	1995	81.0%
	1999	87.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	1999	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	32
	1999	78
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	35.9
	1998	58.6

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

80

Children's Trust Fund



Daviess County

► County Seat - Gallatin

► Composite County Rank

40

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	636	602	48.4%	45.8%	✓	35.9%	83
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	44	30	45.4%	26.1%	✓	19.3%	86
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	38	22	6.8%	4.2%	✓	7.6%	2
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	11	2	19.6	3.5	✓	7.6	11
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	3	2	36.6	24.9	✓	27.2	40
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	27	47	12.5	21.7	X	24.4	43
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	10	10	4.6	4.6	NC	4.8	57
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	21	7	5.6%	1.6%	✓	4.8%	4
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	21	17	72.7	54.0	✓	49.6	64
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	4	144.4	132.5	✓	74.6	91

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees

Mothers without h.s. diploma

Low birthweight infants

Infant mortality

Child deaths

High school dropouts

Births to teens

Teen violent deaths

No Change NC

Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse X

Child abuse and neglect

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund

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DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	2,159
	1999	2,162
Children as percent of total population	1995	27.2%
	1999	26.9%
Minority children	1995	2.8%
	1999	1.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	1
	1999	4

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	27.5%
	1995	24.6%
	1980	7.1%
	1990	8.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$14,659
	1998	\$17,237
Adult unemployment	1995	5.3%
	1999	3.3%
High school graduation	1995	84.4%
	1999	95.3%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	42.8%
	1999	53.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	27
	1999	43
Licensed child care capacity	1995	69
	2000	60
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	5.3%
	1999	1.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	25.3%
	1999	18.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	23.0%
	1999	29.2%
Public clinic immunization	1995	82.2%
	1999	86.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	1999	1.4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	31
	1999	32
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	40.5
	1998	30.6

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DeKalb County

► County Seat - Maysville

► Composite County Rank

31

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			

Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	580	543	40.8%	39.0%	✓	35.9%	52
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	15	18	17.2%	15.3%	✓	19.3%	25
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	27	36	5.3%	7.6%	✗	7.6%	72
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	1	4	2.0	7.8	✗	7.6	73
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	3	3	35.1	33.3	✓	27.2	72
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	7	30	3.1	13.1	✗	24.4	5
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	3	10	1.3	4.4	✗	4.8	54
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	21	8	5.0%	2.0%	✓	4.8%	13
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	8	12	31.3	43.8	✗	49.6	43
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	3	1	110.5	30.6	✓	74.6	11

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

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KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	2,243
	1999	2,284
Children as percent of total population	1995	20.4%
	1999	20.2%
Minority children	1995	2.6%
	1999	1.8%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	19.4%
	1995	20.9%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.6%
	1990	11.0%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$15,818
	1998	\$18,563
Adult unemployment	1995	5.0%
	1999	2.7%
High school graduation	1995	85.0%
	1999	91.3%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	44.0%
	1999	60.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	31
	1999	67
Licensed child care capacity	1995	46
	2000	50
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	7.4%
	1999	2.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	25.0%
	1999	18.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/ Medicaid	1995	21.4%
	1999	25.0%
Public clinic immunization	1995	88.0%
	1999	89.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	9.0%
	1999	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	38
	1999	49
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	18.9
	1998	10.9

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Dent County

► County Seat - Salem

► Composite County Rank

80

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995-1999	1,149	1,089	45.0%	42.3%	✓	35.9%	66
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995-1999	52	44	27.7%	24.0%	✓	19.3%	75
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	67	57	8.4%	6.7%	✓	7.6%	40
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	7	3	8.8	3.4	✓	7.6	10
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	7	35.6	49.7	✗	27.2	99
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995-1999	44	128	11.8	34.3	✗	24.4	86
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995-1999	20	21	5.4	5.6	✗	4.8	78
Annual high school dropouts 1995-1999	62	38	8.6%	5.4%	✓	4.8%	91
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995-1999	36	48	68.3	87.4	✗	49.6	108
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	9	7	182.9	131.1	✓	74.6	90

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	3,729
	1999	3,729
Children as percent of total population	1995	26.5%
	1999	26.2%
Minority children	1995	2.9%
	1999	1.5%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	1
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	31.8%
	1995	32.9%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.9%
	1990	14.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$18,628
	1998	\$20,547
Adult unemployment	1995	6.5%
	1999	6.3%
High school graduation	1995	66.8%
	1999	83.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	34.8%
	1999	49.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	45
	1999	115
Licensed child care capacity	1995	70
	2000	108
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	12.5%
	1999	5.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	37.7%
	1999	32.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+ Medicaid	1995	30.8%
	1999	41.2%
Public clinic immunization	1995	81.1%
	1999	83.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	20.0%
	1999	7.7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	67
	1999	133
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	36.5
	1998	33.0



Douglas County

► County Seat - Ava

► Composite County Rank

69

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	882	1,049	47.0%	53.8%	X	35.9%	99
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	43	31	26.2%	21.7%	✓	19.3%	59
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	52	46	7.0%	6.3%	✓	7.6%	25
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	9	6	12.1	8.2	✓	7.6	79
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	3	5	24.1	39.4	X	27.2	83
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	54	85	16.4	25.8	X	24.4	96
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	15	9	4.6	2.7	✓	4.8	29
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	33	13	6.6%	2.6%	✓	4.8%	23
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	37	29	88.9	65.9	✓	49.6	80
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	2	6	50.1	134.6	X	74.6	94

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Teen violent deaths

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	3,290
	1999	3,296
Children as percent of total population	1995	26.9%
	1999	26.5%
Minority children	1995	2.8%
	1999	1.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	4
	1999	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	30.5%
	1995	35.7%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.3%
	1990	12.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$15,044
	1998	\$17,718
Adult unemployment	1995	9.6%
	1999	5.4%
High school graduation	1995	71.4%
	1999	84.9%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	37.3%
	1999	49.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	36
	1999	92
Licensed child care capacity	1995	40
	2000	80
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	9.8%
	1999	5.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	33.3%
	1999	28.4%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	29.1%
	1999	44.2%
Public clinic immunization	1995	60.8%
	1999	80.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	1999	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	42
	1999	92
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	23.4
	1998	45.9

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund



Dunklin County

► County Seat - Kennett

► Composite County Rank

109

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995-1999	3,414	3,396	57.3%	58.0%	✗	35.9%	105
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995-1999	187	205	40.5%	40.4%	✓	19.3%	111
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	245	221	9.9%	9.2%	✓	7.6%	106
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	26	20	10.5	8.4	✓	7.6	85
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	13	13	38.8	39.8	✗	27.2	84
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995-1999	294	286	33.7	33.6	✓	24.4	84
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995-1999	54	43	6.2	5.0	✓	4.8	62
Annual high school dropouts 1995-1999	95	73	5.4%	4.6%	✓	4.8%	76
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995-1999	137	121	110.5	91.3	✓	49.6	111
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	9	7	74.5	54.8	✓	74.6	29

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund

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DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	8,720
	1999	8,518
Children as percent of total population	1995	26.6%
	1999	26.2%
Minority children	1995	16.1%
	1999	17.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	143
	1999	95

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	42.2%
	1995	45.6%
Children in single parent families	1990	18.9%
	1990	24.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$17,618
	1998	\$18,915
Adult unemployment	1995	7.7%
	1999	5.0%
High school graduation	1995	77.6%
	1999	81.4%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	32.1%
	1999	40.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	127
	1999	396
Licensed child care capacity	1995	356
	2000	717
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	27.8%
	1999	15.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	59.0%
	1999	54.0%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	47.5%
	1999	55.9%
Public clinic immunization	1995	71.8%
	1999	85.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	1.0%
	1999	3.4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	170
	1999	322
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	129.5
	1998	61.8

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Franklin County

► County Seat - Union

► Composite County Rank

23

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	3,900	4,115	25.2%	25.1%	✓	35.9%	6
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	247	245	20.4%	19.1%	✓	19.3%	44
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	342	393	5.5%	6.5%	X	7.6%	33
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	39	37	6.3	5.8	✓	7.6	38
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	26	24	27.6	23.9	✓	27.2	36
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	190	670	7.5	25.4	X	24.4	57
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	59	62	2.3	2.3	NC	4.8	21
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	311	252	6.9%	5.1%	✓	4.8%	86
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	141	154	42.9	42.0	✓	49.6	39
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	35	30	116.6	84.9	✓	74.6	51

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

No Change NC

Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse X

Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect

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KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	25,173
	1999	26,404
Children as percent of total population	1995	28.7%
	1999	28.4%
Minority children	1995	3.4%
	1999	2.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	27
	1999	10

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	15.1%
	1995	10.4%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.5%
	1990	13.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$20,824
	1998	\$23,398
Adult unemployment	1995	5.3%
	1999	3.5%
High school graduation	1995	75.9%
	1999	75.8%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	39.0%
	1999	48.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	202
	1999	255
Licensed child care capacity	1995	1,354
	2000	1,516
Accredited child care facilities	1999	3
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	6.2%
	1999	2.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	19.4%
	1999	13.2%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	15.6%
	1999	15.6%
Public clinic immunization	1995	72.6%
	1999	77.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2.0%
	1999	2.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	278
	1999	119
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	72.8
	1998	87.8

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Gasconade County

► County Seat - Hermann

► Composite County Rank

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COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	607	804	21.2%	25.5%	X	35.9%	10
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	33	35	21.6%	20.1%	✓	19.3%	48
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	50	54	5.6%	6.4%	X	7.6%	27
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	6	3	6.7	3.6	✓	7.6	13
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	12	6	85.9	42.2	✓	27.2	90
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	31	137	8.6	37.1	X	24.4	96
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	28	36	7.7	9.7	X	4.8	107
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	43	44	4.6%	4.3%	✓	4.8%	69
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	22	15	49.4	31.2	✓	49.6	12
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	3	120.1	63.3	✓	74.6	33

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	3,613
	1999	3,693
Children as percent of total population	1995	25.0%
	1999	24.7%
Minority children	1995	2.2%
	1999	0.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	2

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	14.9%
	1995	12.0%
	1980	9.2%
	1990	12.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$17,938
	1998	\$20,928
Adult unemployment	1995	4.9%
	1999	2.9%
High school graduation	1995	84.5%
	1999	84.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	40.4%
	1999	50.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	32
	1999	74
Licensed child care capacity	1995	403
	2000	410
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	4.2%
	1999	1.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	16.5%
	1999	14.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	14.9%
	1999	18.5%
Public clinic immunization	1995	79.0%
	1999	82.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	10.0%
	1999	6.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	40
	1999	42
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	27.7
	1998	88.6



Gentry County

► County Seat - Albany

► Composite County Rank

11

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			

Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995-1999	535	469	40.5%	34.9%	✓	35.9%	37
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995-1999	20	10	26.3%	11.5%	✓	19.3%	10
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	20	26	5.0%	6.5%	X	7.6%	33
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	1	1	2.5	2.5	NC	7.6	4
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	2	2	30.0	30.2	X	27.2	63
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995-1999	23	30	13.7	18.0	X	24.4	21
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995-1999	5	10	3.0	6.0	X	4.8	82
Annual high school dropouts 1995-1999	13	9	3.3%	2.0%	✓	4.8%	13
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995-1999	18	11	85.3	48.0	✓	49.6	52
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	2	253.4	92.9	✓	74.6	64

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

No Change NC
Infant mortality

Changed for the Worse X

Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

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KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	1,673
	1999	1,664
Children as percent of total population	1995	24.6%
	1999	24.2%
Minority children	1995	2.4%
	1999	1.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	19.1%
	1995	17.5%
Children in single parent families	1980	6.6%
	1990	13.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$15,761
	1998	\$18,171
Adult unemployment	1995	3.2%
	1999	2.5%
High school graduation	1985	81.6%
	1999	90.8%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	37.9%
	1999	68.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	.5
	1999	15
Licensed child care capacity	1995	.78
	2000	100
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	3.2%
	1999	1.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	18.1%
	1999	14.8%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+ Medicaid	1995	17.4%
	1999	18.9%
Public clinic immunization	1995	88.0%
	1999	89.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	9.0%
	1999	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	23
	1999	38
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	80.1
	1998	61.0

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Greene County

► County Seat - Springfield

► Composite County Rank

53

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	9,528	11,129	28.6%	31.8%	X	35.9%	25
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	508	565	16.6%	17.8%	X	19.3%	35
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	1,021	1,058	7.0%	7.2%	X	7.6%	56
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	114	107	7.9	6.9	✓	7.6	59
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	60	56	30.9	28.0	✓	27.2	50
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	966	1,472	18.6	28.4	X	24.4	71
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	223	257	4.3	5.0	X	4.8	62
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	774	656	8.1%	6.5%	✓	4.8%	105
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	390	401	41.5	39.5	✓	49.6	33
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	51	44	59.1	46.1	✓	74.6	20

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	51,924
	1999	51,763
Children as percent of total population	1995	23.2%
	1999	22.8%
Minority children	1995	5.8%
	1999	4.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	174
	1999	123

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	22.0%
	1995	17.7%
Children in single parent families	1990	14.6%
	1990	18.2%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$22,424
	1998	\$25,090
Adult unemployment	1995	3.2%
	1999	2.3%
High school graduation	1995	73.4%
	1999	75.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	39.6%
	1999	51.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	607
	1999	1626
Licensed child care capacity	1995	4,846
	2000	5,774
Accredited child care facilities	1999	6
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	6.1%
	1999	4.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	24.9%
	1999	21.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+ Medicaid	1995	20.3%
	1999	28.0%
Public clinic immunization	1995	67.3%
	1999	93.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	3.0%
	1999	1.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	1,017
	1999	1,445
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	40.2
	1998	107.4

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund



Grundy County

► County Seat - Trenton

► Composite County Rank

85

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995-1999	705	757	41.8%	45.4%	✗	35.9%	80
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995-1999	28	39	22.0%	28.5%	✗	19.3%	95
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	25	45	4.1%	7.4%	✗	7.6%	66
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	5	2	8.2	3.1	✓	7.6	8
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	5	41.7	54.5	✗	27.2	105
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995-1999	39	82	15.7	34.6	✗	24.4	87
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995-1999	12	26	4.8	11.0	✗	4.8	113
Annual high school dropouts 1995-1999	33	17	6.6%	3.5%	✓	4.8%	47
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995-1999	24	24	63.0	60.9	✓	49.6	73
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	1	140.1	27.3	✓	74.6	6

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	2,477
	1999	2,372
Children as percent of total population	1995	23.8%
	1999	23.4%
Minority children	1995	2.8%
	1999	1.1%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	23.2%
	1995	23.4%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.7%
	1990	15.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$17,986
	1998	\$19,365
Adult unemployment	1995	4.8%
	1999	3.1%
High school graduation	1995	83.0%
	1999	73.3%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	40.5%
	1999	52.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	36
	1999	93
Licensed child care capacity	1995	110
	2000	184
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	9.4%
	1999	3.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	30.9%
	1999	25.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+ / Medicaid	1995	26.8%
	1999	35.0%
Public clinic immunization	1995	81.6%
	1999	83.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	9.0%
	1999	5.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	89
	1999	74
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	66.7
	1998	71.6



Harrison County

► County Seat - Bethany

► Composite County Rank

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COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens
Violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Lowbirthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	762	681	50.1%	45.6%	✓	35.9%	82
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	17	22	21.5%	19.3%	✓	19.3%	45
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	22	36	4.8%	8.1%	✗	7.6%	89
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	3	2	6.6	4.1	✓	7.6	19
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	2	3	26.5	40.4	✗	27.2	87
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	39	44	20.6	23.2	✗	24.4	47
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	25	9	13.2	4.7	✓	4.8	59
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	12	18	2.4%	4.0%	✗	4.8%	63
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	20	14	82.6	53.8	✓	49.6	63
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	2	2	82.8	77.5	✓	74.6	47

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Children for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	1,892
	1999	1,896
Children as percent of total population	1995	22.9%
	1999	22.5%
Minority children	1995	2.9%
	1999	1.3%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	25.7%
	1995	25.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.3%
	1990	13.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$14,591
	1998	\$16,872
Adult unemployment	1995	4.3%
	1999	2.3%
High school graduation	1995	94.9%
	1999	78.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	43.6%
	1999	51.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	18
	1999	71
Licensed child care capacity	1995	20
	2000	110
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	6.9%
	1999	2.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	33.2%
	1999	22.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+ Medicaid	1995	25.5%
	1999	34.8%
Public clinic immunization	1995	73.5%
	1999	90.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	3.0%
	1999	11.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	36
	1999	44
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	50.8
	1998	42.1



Henry County

► County Seat - Clinton

► Composite County Rank

48

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,171	1,261	35.8%	38.9%	X	35.9%	51
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	56	48	24.2%	18.5%	✓	19.3%	41
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	78	76	6.8%	6.9%	X	7.6%	44
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	10	7	8.7	5.7	✓	7.6	37
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	11	1	56.7	5.1	✓	27.2	7
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	145	209	28.1	40.4	X	24.4	105
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	28	28	5.4	5.4	NC	4.8	73
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	48	34	4.6%	3.5%	✓	4.8%	47
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	40	42	58.1	58.7	X	49.6	72
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	9	2	131.1	26.1	✓	74.6	5

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mother without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

No Change NC

Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens

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KIDS COUNT in MISSOURI 2000

A Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	5,155
	1999	5,173
Children as percent of total population	1995	24.7%
	1999	24.3%
Minority children	1995	4.3%
	1999	2.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	4
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	25.4%
	1995	21.4%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.2%
	1990	16.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$17,526
	1998	\$19,501
Adult unemployment	1995	7.1%
	1999	3.8%
High school graduation	1995	82.8%
	1999	87.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	35.2%
	1999	53.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	73
	1999	204
Licensed child care capacity	1995	348
	2000	403
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	10.1%
	1999	4.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	32.0%
	1999	27.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	25.6%
	1999	32.4%
Public clinic immunization	1995	84.8%
	1999	86.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	6.0%
	1999	3.4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	102
	1999	128
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	86.9
	1998	62.7

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Hickory County

► County Seat - Hermitage

► Composite County Rank

67

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	965	1,084	53.9%	58.3%	✗	35.9%	106
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	18	15	21.4%	22.4%	✗	19.3%	63
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	18	29	4.9%	7.7%	✗	7.6%	75
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	4	4	11.0	10.7	✓	7.6	105
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	2	2	35.0	32.1	✓	27.2	69
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	41	50	25.4	30.1	✗	24.4	76
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	8	5	5.0	3.0	✓	4.8	39
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	13	9	2.5%	1.6%	✓	4.8%	4
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	13	12	57.0	46.9	✓	49.6	47
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	6	2	295.9	83.3	✓	74.6	50

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	1,615
	1999	1,663
Children as percent of total population	1995	19.4%
	1999	19.1%
Minority children	1995	2.9%
	1999	1.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	32.6%
	1995	42.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.0%
	1990	14.8%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$14,197
	1998	\$15,399
Adult unemployment	1995	7.1%
	1999	5.2%
High school graduation	1995	84.0%
	1999	87.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	39.5%
	1999	50.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	10
	1999	68
Licensed child care capacity	1995	40
	2000	70
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	15.7%
	1999	5.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	44.8%
	1999	39.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	37.7%
	1999	53.0%
Public clinic immunization	1995	72.2%
	1999	92.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	7.0%
	1999	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	41
	1999	50
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	29.2
	1998	18.0

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund



Holt County

► County Seat - Oregon

► Composite County Rank

8

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995-1999	382	426	40.9%	44.5%	✗	35.9%	78
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995-1999	2	5	3.9%	11.9%	✗	19.3%	11
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	12	13	3.9%	4.7%	✗	7.6%	4
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	2	2	6.5	8.3	✗	7.6	83
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	2	1	34.1	18.2	✓	27.2	26
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995-1999	14	29	9.6	20.8	✗	24.4	36
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995-1999	8	0	5.5	0.0	✓	4.8	1
Annual high school dropouts 1995-1999	4	4	1.3%	1.5%	✗	4.8%	3
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995-1999	3	5	16.1	27.2	✗	49.6	6
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	3	2	160.0	101.7	✓	74.6	69

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Births to teens

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	1,458
	1999	1,397
Children as percent of total population	1995	25.5%
	1999	25.1%
Minority children	1995	2.5%
	1999	0.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	20.7%
	1995	19.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.1%
	1990	10.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$16,178
	1998	\$19,210
Adult unemployment	1995	4.8%
	1999	3.4%
High school graduation	1995	92.1%
	1999	91.7%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	39.0%
	1999	54.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	11
	1999	29
Licensed child care capacity	1995	60
	2000	89
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	5.3%
	1999	1.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	23.8%
	1999	13.9%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	18.7%
	1999	24.3%
Public clinic immunization	1995	88.9%
	1999	90.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	1999	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	27
	1999	31
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	67.6
	1998	42.1

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

94

Children's Trust Fund



Howard County

► County Seat - Fayette

► Composite County Rank

14

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	568	578	36.2%	36.7%	X	35.9%	45
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	19	20	14.8%	16.3%	X	19.3%	28
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	49	42	8.2%	6.9%	✓	7.6%	44
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	4	3	6.7	5.5	✓	7.6	34
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	1	1	10.5	10.7	X	27.2	12
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	19	64	7.8	27.0	X	24.4	65
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	17	4	7.0	1.7	✓	4.8	12
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	23	19	4.6%	3.6%	✓	4.8%	53
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	11	14	30.6	36.6	X	49.6	25
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	3	106.3	73.1	✓	74.6	45

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	2,428
	1999	2,374
Children as percent of total population	1995	24.9%
	1999	24.6%
Minority children	1995	10.2%
	1999	10.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	19.0%
	1995	18.1%
Children in single parent families	1990	13.1%
	1990	15.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$15,737
	1998	\$18,322
Adult unemployment	1995	4.7%
	1999	3.4%
High school graduation	1995	83.6%
	1999	82.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	39.0%
	1999	50.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	20
	1999	86
Licensed child care capacity	1995	207
	2000	180
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	5.5%
	1999	2.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	24.1%
	1999	22.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	21.3%
	1999	28.9%
Public clinic immunization	1995	90.4%
	1999	96.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	9.0%
	1999	4.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	31
	1999	18
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1994	47.1
	1997	79.0

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

95

Children's Trust Fund



Howell County

► County Seat - West Plains

► Composite County Rank

91

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	3,210	3,498	48.9%	49.4%	✗	35.9%	95
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	113	114	24.5%	21.5%	✓	19.3%	57
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	154	184	6.7%	8.0%	✗	7.6%	83
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	26	12	11.4	4.9	✓	7.6	28
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	8	14	23.8	39.3	✗	27.2	82
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	161	387	17.7	41.1	✗	24.4	107
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	93	85	10.3	9.0	✓	4.8	104
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	110	75	6.0%	3.8%	✓	4.8%	58
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	91	101	77.8	77.6	✓	49.6	103
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	14	13	125.0	100.2	✓	74.6	68

198

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

96

Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	9,073
	1999	9,407
Children as percent of total population	1995	21.4%
	1999	26.1%
Minority children	1995	3.1%
	1999	1.5%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	12
	1999	3

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	32.0%
	1995	30.4%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.9%
	1990	18.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$16,160
	1998	\$18,349
Adult unemployment	1995	6.7%
	1999	3.9%
High school graduation	1995	74.3%
	1999	84.3%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	38.1%
	1999	44.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	181
	1999	343
Licensed child care capacity	1995	438
	2000	748
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	12.0%
	1999	4.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	39.2%
	1999	33.0%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/- Medicaid	1995	31.8%
	1999	39.7%
Public clinic immunization	1995	55.7%
	1999	91.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2.0%
	1999	2.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	150
	1999	316
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1994	49.6
	1997	71.7

199



Iron County

► County Seat - Ironton

► Composite County Rank

82

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,242	1,177	49.7%	48.3%	✓	35.9%	91
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	49	38	34.3%	27.3%	✓	19.3%	92
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	54	52	8.1%	7.7%	✓	7.6%	75
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	4	4	6.0	5.8	✓	7.6	38
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	2	45.1	18.1	✓	27.2	24
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	16	72	5.5	24.9	✗	24.4	54
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	9	6	3.1	2.1	✓	4.8	16
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	64	44	8.6%	6.3%	✓	4.8%	103
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	28	34	63.9	71.1	✗	49.6	92
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	6	99.9	138.2	✗	74.6	96

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

97

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	2,891
	1999	2,888
Children as percent of total population	1995	26.8%
	1999	26.4%
Minority children	1995	2.8%
	1999	1.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	32.0%
	1995	29.4%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.0%
	1990	16.0%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$22,666
	1998	\$24,736
Adult unemployment	1995	9.8%
	1999	7.1%
High school graduation	1995	70.6%
	1999	79.4%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	33.8%
	1999	47.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	18
	1999	76
Licensed child care capacity	1995	20
	2000	90
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	16.4%
	1999	7.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	43.7%
	1999	34.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	37.6%
	1999	39.4%
Public clinic immunization	1995	69.5%
	1999	92.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	18.0%
	1999	8.5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	.67
	1999	104
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	34.5
	1998	41.3



Jackson County

► County Seat - Independence

► Composite County Rank

84

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

No Change NC

Low birthweight infants

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995-1999	37,734	40,626	38.6%	39.8%	✗	35.9%	56
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995-1999	1,886	2,136	20.1%	21.4%	✗	19.3%	53
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	4,283	4,140	8.4%	8.4%	NC	7.6%	95
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	524	420	10.3	8.7	✓	7.6	88
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	224	189	35.0	29.5	✓	27.2	57
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995-1999	3,422	4,604	20.4	27.9	✗	24.4	70
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995-1999	730	885	4.3	5.4	✗	4.8	73
Annual high school dropouts 1995-1999	2,150	1,625	8.1%	5.9%	✓	4.8%	98
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995-1999	1,484	1,467	72.7	65.5	✓	49.6	78
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	222	194	108.7	85.9	✓	74.6	53

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	167,849
	1999	165,097
Children as percent of total population	1995	25.6%
	1999	25.2%
Minority children	1995	31.0%
	1999	34.5%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	1,829
	1999	1,523

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	27.4%
	1995	20.9%
Children in single parent families	1980	21.6%
	1990	26.4%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$28,542
	1998	\$32,013
Adult unemployment	1995	4.9%
	1999	3.5%
High school graduation	1995	71.5%
	1999	71.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	34.3%
	1999	44.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	4,241
	1999	7,465
Licensed child care capacity	1995	15,859
	2000	15,806
Accredited child care facilities	1999	42
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	17.7%
	1999	9.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	33.9%
	1999	25.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	30.0%
	1999	32.2%
Public clinic immunization	1995	83.4%
	1999	77.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	18.0%
	1999	7.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	2,383
	1999	1,613
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	60.6
	1998	54.4

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

98

Children's Trust Fund



Jasper County

► County Seat - Carthage

► Composite County Rank

103

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	5,651	6,535	34.6%	36.6%	X	35.9%	44
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	350	441	24.3%	26.9%	X	19.3%	91
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	478	517	6.8%	7.3%	X	7.6%	62
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	53	54	7.6	7.0	✓	7.6	63
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	27	25	29.1	25.7	✓	27.2	45
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	1,205	934	48.5	36.6	✓	24.4	95
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	125	269	5.0	10.6	X	4.8	111
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	483	277	10.1%	5.8%	✓	4.8%	97
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	260	273	75.6	70.6	✓	49.6	91
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	20	25	61.0	66.8	X	74.6	38

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	24,840
	1999	25,495
Children as percent of total population	1995	25.8%
	1999	25.4%
Minority children	1995	5.9%
	1999	4.6%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	249
	1999	60

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	23.5%
	1995	21.5%
Children in single parent families	1980	14.4%
	1990	19.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$21,360
	1998	\$23,581
Adult unemployment	1995	4.2%
	1999	2.9%
High school graduation	1995	66.0%
	1999	70.9%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	39.3%
	1999	49.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	447
	1999	821
Licensed child care capacity	1995	2,192
	2000	2,209
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	10.8%
	1999	4.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	32.8%
	1999	26.5%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	26.4%
	1999	34.1%
Public clinic immunization	1995	89.1%
	1999	89.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	9.0%
	1999	5.9%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	585
	1999	748
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	43.8
	1998	45.6

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

99

Children's Trust Fund



Jefferson County

► County Seat - Hillsboro

► Composite County Rank

26

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	7,491	7,631	22.7%	22.1%	✓	35.9%	5
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	454	510	17.3%	18.3%	✗	19.3%	39
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	784	940	6.0%	7.3%	✗	7.6%	62
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	79	75	6.0	5.5	✓	7.6	34
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	75	49	35.6	21.8	✓	27.2	33
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	1,705	1,402	30.6	23.9	✓	24.4	53
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	235	261	4.2	4.5	✗	4.8	55
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	757	492	7.9%	5.0%	✓	4.8%	84
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	319	313	46.5	41.5	✓	49.6	36
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	51	50	80.6	67.3	✓	74.6	39

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	55,650
	1999	58,572
Children as percent of total population	1995	29.9%
	1999	29.6%
Minority children	1995	3.2%
	1999	1.8%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	28
	1999	35

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	13.3%
	1995	8.7%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.4%
	1990	14.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$20,090
	1998	\$22,200
Adult unemployment	1995	4.9%
	1999	3.3%
High school graduation	1995	75.0%
	1999	79.9%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	37.6%
	1999	48.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	366
	1999	702
Licensed child care capacity	1995	3,574
	2000	3,990
Accredited child care facilities	1999	15
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	6.3%
	1999	2.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	17.5%
	1999	11.7%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	14.4%
	1999	15.5%
Public clinic immunization rate	1995	87.4%
	1999	88.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	1999	3.8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	753
	1995	553
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	40.5
	1998	46.1

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund



Johnson County

► County Seat - Warrensburg

► Composite County Rank

10

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	2,319	2,433	34.8%	34.7%	✓	35.9%	36
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	76	89	11.5%	12.9%	✗	19.3%	17
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	187	194	5.6%	5.8%	✗	7.6%	12
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	31	13	9.3	4.0	✓	7.6	17
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	11	12	25.5	26.0	✗	27.2	47
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	119	223	10.3	18.9	✗	24.4	26
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	36	63	3.1	5.3	✗	4.8	71
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	116	66	5.7%	2.9%	✓	4.8%	30
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	84	72	32.6	26.6	✓	49.6	5
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	6	12	25.1	44.4	✗	74.6	17

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	11,588
	1999	11,802
Children as percent of total population	1995	24.9%
	1999	24.6%
Minority children	1995	10.2%
	1999	11.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	90
	1999	81

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	17.3%
	1995	13.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.3%
	1990	14.2%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$20,518
	1998	\$22,497
Adult unemployment	1995	2.8%
	1999	2.2%
High school graduation	1995	82.9%
	1999	84.4%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	43.2%
	1999	53.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	198
	1999	272
Licensed child care capacity	1995	788
	2000	906
Accredited child care facilities	1999	5
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	6.9%
	1999	2.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	21.1%
	1999	14.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	17.4%
	1999	21.0%
Public clinic immunization	1995	78.6%
	1999	70.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	17.0%
	1999	17.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	219
	1999	72
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	57.9
	1998	41.2

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children 101 Children's Trust Fund



Knox County

► County Seat - Edina

► Composite County Rank

41

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	287	331	44.2%	48.5%	X	35.9%	93
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	13	12	31.7%	20.3%	✓	19.3%	49
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	15	12	5.9%	5.0%	✓	7.6%	7
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	2	1	7.9	3.8	✓	7.6	15
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	1	2	24.9	52.0	X	27.2	102
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	16	41	15.4	40.4	X	24.4	105
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	6	6	5.8	5.9	X	4.8	80
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	10	7	5.1%	3.5%	✓	4.8%	47
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	7	5	48.6	33.1	✓	49.6	19
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	3	273.8	195.6	✓	74.6	110

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	1,040
	1999	1,014
Children as percent of total population	1995	23.8%
	1999	23.5%
Minority children	1995	2.6%
	1999	0.8%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	24.0%
	1995	25.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	6.7%
	1990	12.7%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$14,261
	1998	\$16,883
Adult unemployment	1995	4.9%
	1999	2.6%
High school graduation	1995	80.4%
	1999	88.9%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	47.1%
	1999	58.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	21
	1999	32
Licensed child care capacity	1995	135
	2000	116
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	6.3%
	1999	1.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	20.9%
	1999	20.7%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	21.3%
	1999	32.9%
Public clinic immunization	1995	88.0%
	1999	86.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	15.0%
	1999	17.9%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	30
	1999	45
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	255.1
	1998	305.0

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children 102 Children's Trust Fund

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211



Laclede County

► County Seat - Lebanon

► Composite County Rank

89

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	2,007	2,225	38.9%	40.8%	✗	35.9%	62
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	103	136	24.5%	30.7%	✗	19.3%	100
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	132	140	6.6%	6.9%	✗	7.6%	44
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	17	10	8.5	4.7	✓	7.6	26
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	13	10	43.8	31.4	✓	27.2	68
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	168	302	21.4	36.0	✗	24.4	94
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	9	7	1.1	0.8	✓	4.8	5
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	121	139	8.4%	9.1%	✗	4.8%	114
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	85	81	85.6	71.2	✓	49.6	93
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	10	75.8	92.0	✗	74.6	62

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	7,867
	1999	8,379
Children as percent of total population	1995	27.0%
	1999	26.7%
Minority children	1995	3.3%
	1999	1.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	4
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	23.1%
	1995	21.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.8%
	1990	15.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$18,352
	1998	\$20,955
Adult unemployment	1995	7.4%
	1999	4.4%
High school graduation	1995	69.0%
	1999	68.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	36.6%
	1999	46.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	68
	1999	183
Licensed child care capacity	1995	340
	2000	290
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	9.3%
	1999	4.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	30.5%
	1999	25.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	25.7%
	1999	30.5%
Public clinic immunization	1995	73.6%
	1999	82.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2.0%
	1999	0.5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	159
	1999	194
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	82.3
	1998	84.6

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



Lafayette County

► County Seat - Lexington

► Composite County Rank

30

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,659	1,723	29.8%	29.9%	X	35.9%	21
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	62	76	15.9%	18.9%	X	19.3%	42
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	134	124	6.6%	6.1%	✓	7.6%	17
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	14	12	6.9	6.3	✓	7.6	44
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	11	7	33.4	20.9	✓	27.2	31
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	106	155	12.4	18.0	X	24.4	21
Out-of-home placement entries 1995/1999	41	25	4.8	2.9	✓	4.8	34
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	92	67	5.4%	3.8%	✓	4.8%	58
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	65	51	64.0	47.2	✓	49.6	49
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	11	65.5	92.4	X	74.6	63

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child abuse and neglect
Teen violent deaths

214

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	8,541
	1999	8,619
Children as percent of total population	1995	26.6%
	1999	26.3%
Minority children	1995	5.7%
	1999	4.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	31
	1999	8

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	19.5%
	1995	16.0%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.3%
	1990	15.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$16,345
	1998	\$18,501
Adult unemployment	1995	4.6%
	1999	3.5%
High school graduation	1995	81.0%
	1999	87.3%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	44.1%
	1999	55.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	84
	1999	200
Licensed child care capacity	1995	377
	2000	399
Accredited child care facilities	1999	2
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	7.4%
	1999	2.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	24.2%
	1999	16.3%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	20.8%
	1999	21.7%
Public clinic immunization	1995	82.3%
	1999	75.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	11.0%
	1999	5.4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	91
	1999	57
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	37.5
	1998	47.4

215



Lawrence County

► County Seat - Mount Vernon

► Composite County Rank

81

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	2,181	2,528	38.8%	44.0%	X	35.9%	77
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	114	170	27.0%	33.8%	X	19.3%	104
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	173	172	7.8%	7.8%	NC	7.6%	78
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	16	17	7.2	7.2	NC	7.6	67
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	10	12.4	29.8	X	27.2	59
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	106	110	12.4	12.4	NC	24.4	4
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	30	22	3.5	2.5	✓	4.8	26
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	95	68	5.6%	4.2%	✓	4.8%	66
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	80	89	72.8	71.8	✓	49.6	95
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	11	65.0	89.9	X	74.6	57

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

No Change NC

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	8,577
	1999	8,901
Children as percent of total population	1995	26.9%
	1999	26.6%
Minority children	1995	3.3%
	1999	1.6%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	30
	1999	163

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	22.3%
	1995	20.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.9%
	1990	16.2%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$17,239
	1998	\$19,846
Adult unemployment	1995	4.7%
	1999	3.5%
High school graduation	1995	76.3%
	1999	77.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	43.9%
	1999	53.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	71
	1999	225
Licensed child care capacity	1995	291
	2000	365
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	7.9%
	1999	3.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	26.8%
	1999	23.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/- Medicaid	1995	22.6%
	1999	30.4%
Public clinic immunization	1995	80.1%
	1999	90.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	1.0%
	1999	2.8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	162
	1999	241
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	55.3
	1998	52.9

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

105

Children's Trust Fund



Lewis County

► County Seat - Monticello

► Composite County Rank

21

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	567	609	32.7%	36.8%	✗	35.9%	46
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	20	22	16.3%	17.9%	✗	19.3%	37
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	33	38	5.7%	6.6%	✗	7.6%	36
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	2	3	3.5	4.6	✗	7.6	23
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	1	1	10.6	10.8	✗	27.2	13
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	44	47	18.3	19.8	✗	24.4	29
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	15	19	6.2	8.0	✗	4.8	99
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	17	10	3.4%	1.9%	✓	4.8%	11
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	20	14	37.0	23.9	✓	49.6	4
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	1	105.7	20.3	✓	74.6	4

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

106

Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	2,403
	1999	2,379
Children as percent of total population	1995	23.6%
	1999	23.3%
Minority children	1995	6.3%
	1999	5.3%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	2
	1999	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	20.5%
	1995	17.6%
Children in single parent families	1990	9.3%
	1990	15.8%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$16,838
	1998	\$19,078
Adult unemployment	1995	4.0%
	1999	3.1%
High school graduation	1995	89.4%
	1999	86.7%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	42.9%
	1999	52.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	41
	1999	64
Licensed child care capacity	1995	173
	2000	178
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	8.7%
	1999	3.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	26.6%
	1999	21.0%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	20.6%
	1999	23.6%
Public clinic immunization	1995	64.0%
	1999	86.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	1999	15.7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	58
	1999	59
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	96.2
	1998	219.5



Lincoln County

► County Seat - Troy

► Composite County Rank

39

COUNTY TRENDS

**Changed for
the Better** ✓

Mothers without h.s.
diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement
entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

**Changed for
the Worse** ✗

Free/reduced lunch
enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,438	1,799	24.1%	26.5%	✗	35.9%	14
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	97	91	21.4%	17.3%	✓	19.3%	31
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	139	186	6.0%	8.0%	✗	7.6%	83
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	19	18	8.2	7.3	✓	7.6	68
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	14	15	38.2	35.9	✓	27.2	78
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	144	194	14.5	17.2	✗	24.4	16
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	38	30	3.8	2.7	✓	4.8	29
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	111	106	6.7%	5.6%	✓	4.8%	94
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	67	70	59.8	52.8	✓	49.6	60
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	15	13	150.9	102.6	✗	74.6	70

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

107

Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	9,946
	1999	11,262
Children as percent of total population	1995	30.2%
	1999	29.8%
Minority children	1995	4.6%
	1999	3.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	3
	1999	8

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	16.1%
	1995	11.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	8.3%
	1990	13.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$18,096
	1998	\$21,190
Adult unemployment	1995	5.4%
	1999	3.3%
High school graduation	1995	76.1%
	1999	75.9%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	39.9%
	1999	52.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	82
	1999	248
Licensed child care capacity	1995	216
	2000	450
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	6.4%
	1999	3.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	21.4%
	1999	19.1%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	16.0%
	1999	21.4%
Public clinic immunization	1995	88.7%
	1999	87.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	5.0%
	1999	1.4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	131
	1999	193
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	61.5
	1998	83.4



Linn County

► County Seat - Linneus

► Composite County Rank

38

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	990	997	35.1%	35.0%	✓	35.9%	38
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	24	40	15.4%	23.4%	✗	19.3%	71
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	54	64	5.8%	7.3%	✗	7.6%	62
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	10	6	10.8	6.9	✓	7.6	59
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	3	9	22.0	66.7	✗	27.2	109
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	26	54	7.5	15.8	✗	24.4	11
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	24	17	6.9	5.0	✓	4.8	62
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	37	15	4.4%	1.6%	✓	4.8%	4
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	24	22	58.7	49.9	✓	49.6	54
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	4	173.6	90.6	✓	74.6	59

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect

222

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

108

Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	3,484
	1999	3,409
Children as percent of total population	1995	25.0%
	1999	24.6%
Minority children	1995	3.0%
	1999	1.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	20.7%
	1995	15.8%
Children in single parent families	1990	9.7%
	1990	15.0%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$18,046
	1998	\$20,648
Adult unemployment	1995	8.9%
	1999	5.9%
High school graduation	1995	84.8%
	1999	91.5%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	42.1%
	1999	54.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	34
	1999	65
Licensed child care capacity	1995	297
	2000	210
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	7.9%
	1999	2.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	24.0%
	1999	21.6%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	23.6%
	1999	29.9%
Public clinic immunization rate	1995	97.1%
	1999	94.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	12.0%
	1999	7.5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	73
	1999	88
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	45.1
	1998	25.4

223



Livingston County

► County Seat - Chillicothe

► Composite County Rank

60

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	746	811	31.3%	33.0%	✗	35.9%	29
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	43	41	22.3%	24.4%	✗	19.3%	77
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	51	57	5.4%	5.9%	✗	7.6%	13
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	1	9	1.0	10.2	✗	7.6	99
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	3	4	20.6	28.5	✗	27.2	54
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	59	72	16.3	20.7	✗	24.4	33
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	2	10	0.6	2.9	✗	4.8	34
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	32	30	4.3%	3.7%	✓	4.8%	55
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	38	24	89.2	53.3	✓	49.6	62
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	4	91.3	86.4	✓	74.6	56

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

109

Children's Trust Fund

224

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	3,617
	1999	3,471
Children as percent of total population	1995	25.1%
	1999	24.8%
Minority children	1995	3.7%
	1999	2.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	4
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	20.2%
	1995	20.5%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.9%
	1990	16.0%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$18,561
	1998	\$20,534
Adult unemployment	1995	4.2%
	1999	2.6%
High school graduation	1995	83.5%
	1999	91.4%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	41.8%
	1999	58.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	60
	1999	149
Licensed child care capacity	1995	220
	2000	220
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	7.7%
	1999	2.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	27.6%
	1999	20.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	26.7%
	1999	27.5%
Public clinic immunization	1995	78.8%
	1999	90.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	1999	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	89
	1999	83
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	60.3
	1998	85.2

225



Macon County

► County Seat - Macon

► Composite County Rank

52

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	966	911	37.1%	36.5%	✓	35.9%	43
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	32	28	16.3%	18.1%	✗	19.3%	38
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	64	64	7.1%	7.0%	✓	7.6%	48
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	15	6	16.6	6.3	✓	7.6	44
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	5	34.4	34.9	✗	27.2	76
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	22	69	5.9	18.3	✗	24.4	24
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	15	30	4.0	8.0	✗	4.8	99
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	22	37	2.5%	4.7%	✗	4.8%	79
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	24	18	46.5	32.1	✓	49.6	16
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	3	98.6	55.4	✓	74.6	30

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

226

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	3,757
	1999	3,769
Children as percent of total population	1995	24.8%
	1999	24.4%
Minority children	1995	5.5%
	1999	4.6%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	18.8%
	1995	14.7%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.0%
	1990	12.7%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$16,123
	1998	\$18,183
Adult unemployment	1995	6.9%
	1999	4.0%
High school graduation	1995	94.0%
	1999	84.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	40.2%
	1999	51.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	32
	1999	80
Licensed child care capacity	1995	189
	2000	300
Accredited child care facilities	1999	2
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	6.0%
	1999	2.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	22.5%
	1999	19.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	19.9%
	1999	24.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1995	92.4%
	1999	92.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	10.0%
	1999	2.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	55
	1999	75
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	120.6
	1998	103.4

227



Madison County

► County Seat - Fredericktown

► Composite County Rank

77

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	839	1,012	40.9%	47.1%	X	35.9%	87
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	45	38	31.0%	28.4%	✓	19.3%	94
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	31	47	4.6%	7.0%	X	7.6%	48
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	4	6	5.9	8.6	X	7.6	86
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	4	35.4	35.4	NC	27.2	77
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	48	69	16.6	23.3	X	24.4	48
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	14	10	4.8	3.4	✓	4.8	45
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	48	31	7.6%	5.0%	✓	4.8%	84
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	35	19	93.8	46.2	✓	49.6	46
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	2	4	52.7	94.5	X	74.6	66

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

No Change NC

Child deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Teen violent deaths

228

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	2,900
	1999	2,964
Children as percent of total population	1995	25.8%
	1999	25.4%
Minority children	1995	2.7%
	1999	1.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	29.1%
	1995	28.5%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.7%
	1990	17.8%
Average annual wage salary	1995	\$15,141
	1998	\$16,771
Adult unemployment	1995	8.9%
	1999	5.8%
High school graduation	1995	73.7%
	1999	75.8%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	34.2%
	1999	48.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	.51
	1999	157
Licensed child care capacity	1995	160
	2000	310
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	12.0%
	1999	4.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	38.0%
	1999	29.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	29.3%
	1999	33.2%
Public clinic immunization	1995	76.1%
	1999	77.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	5.0%
	1999	8.5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	69
	1999	77
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	102.6
	1998	81.0

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KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

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Maries County

► County Seat - Vienna

► Composite County Rank

32

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	604	622	39.9%	41.8%	X	35.9%	65
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	15	13	18.1%	12.3%	✓	19.3%	12
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	23	36	4.9%	8.0%	X	7.6%	83
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	6	4	12.8	8.2	✓	7.6	79
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	1	4	12.4	49.1	X	27.2	97
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	55	39	25.7	18.0	✓	24.4	21
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	10	6	4.7	2.8	✓	4.8	33
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	19	17	4.2%	3.9%	✓	4.8%	60
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	5	12	16.0	36.7	X	49.6	26
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	6	4	202.0	123.3	✓	74.6	85

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Births to teens

230

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children 112 Children's Trust Fund

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► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	2,140
	1999	2,171
Children as percent of total population	1995	26.2%
	1999	25.8%
Minority children	1995	2.8%
	1999	1.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	21.3%
	1995	19.7%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.8%
	1990	12.8%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$17,095
	1998	\$18,935
Adult unemployment	1995	4.3%
	1999	3.1%
High school graduation	1995	83.9%
	1999	86.8%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	27.3%
	1999	47.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	13
	1999	41
Licensed child care capacity	1995	100
	2000	150
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	8.6%
	1999	3.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	24.1%
	1999	19.5%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	22.1%
	1999	25.9%
Public clinic immunization	1995	67.0%
	1999	84.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	1999	6.8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	24
	1999	38
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	11.0
	1998	39.2

231



Marion County

► County Seat - Palmyra

► Composite County Rank

93

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,797	1,806	35.2%	35.2%	NC	35.9%	39
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	86	99	22.6%	24.5%	X	19.3%	78
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	131	159	6.6%	8.1%	X	7.6%	89
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	19	21	9.6	10.6	X	7.6	104
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	11	10	36.6	33.8	✓	27.2	74
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	115	159	15.1	21.3	X	24.4	41
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	16	38	2.1	5.1	X	4.8	67
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	138	92	9.4%	6.0%	✓	4.8%	101
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	69	65	75.5	66.9	✓	49.6	83
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	13	7	140.3	71.2	✓	74.6	43

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

No Change NC

Free/reduced lunch enrollees

Changed for the Worse X

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	7,626
	1999	7,475
Children as percent of total population	1995	27.4%
	1999	27.0%
Minority children	1995	8.1%
	1999	8.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	9
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	23.4%
	1995	19.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.6%
	1990	18.4%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$19,932
	1998	\$22,438
Adult unemployment	1995	4.8%
	1999	3.6%
High school graduation	1995	75.8%
	1999	75.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	32.4%
	1999	50.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	118
	1999	248
Licensed child care capacity	1995	637
	2000	708
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	11.4%
	1999	5.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	30.3%
	1999	25.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	25.4%
	1999	29.6%
Public clinic immunization	1995	77.3%
	1999	86.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	11.0%
	1999	5.5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	123
	1999	210
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	89.9
	1998	124.5



McDonald County

► County Seat - Pineville

► Composite County Rank

112

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,431	1,847	48.6%	54.8%	✗	35.9%	100
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	109	127	36.0%	38.3%	✗	19.3%	110
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	87	115	6.7%	8.5%	✗	7.6%	97
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	3	17	2.3	10.3	✗	7.6	100
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	15	13	78.3	61.8	✓	27.2	107
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	102	183	19.7	33.0	✗	24.4	82
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	32	33	6.2	6.0	✓	4.8	82
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	97	39	13.1%	4.6%	✓	4.8%	76
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	55	63	87.3	88.5	✗	49.6	110
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	11	67.7	156.1	✗	74.6	103

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1985	5,181
	1999	5,544
Children as percent of total population	1995	27.9%
	1999	27.5%
Minority children	1995	6.4%
	1999	4.1%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	267
	1999	301

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	28.1%
	1995	28.4%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.6%
	1990	17.2%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$16,547
	1998	\$19,120
Adult unemployment	1995	4.9%
	1999	3.8%
High school graduation	1995	57.3%
	1999	72.9%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	38.9%
	1999	47.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	35
	1999	117
Licensed child care capacity	1995	162
	2000	277
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	13.0%
	1999	6.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	45.3%
	1999	37.7%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	32.0%
	1999	41.1%
Public clinic immunization rate	1995	83.9%
	1999	90.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	11.0%
	1999	3.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	122
	1999	108
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	46.7
	1998	31.3

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KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

235



Mercer County

► County Seat - Princeton

► Composite County Rank

71

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	285	282	43.8%	35.9%	✓	35.9%	76
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	12	11	33.3%	28.2%	✓	19.3%	93
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	14	16	7.6%	8.6%	✗	7.6%	99
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	2	2	10.8	10.0	✓	7.6	98
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	1	0	29.5	0.0	✓	27.2	1
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	16	30	17.2	34.1	✗	24.4	85
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	14	2	15.0	2.3	✓	4.8	21
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	3	6	1.4%	2.5%	✗	4.8%	21
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	8	9	62.5	70.3	✗	49.6	90
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	3	5	266.4	396.2	✗	74.6	115

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	931
	1999	881
Children as percent of total population	1995	22.7%
	1999	22.3%
Minority children	1995	2.2%
	1999	0.5%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	20.2%
	1995	27.7%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.0%
	1990	11.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$17,538
	1998	\$25,044
Adult unemployment	1995	4.1%
	1999	3.0%
High school graduation	1995	92.5%
	1999	89.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	49.7%
	1999	49.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	.6
	1999	17
Licensed child care capacity	1995	40
	2000	76
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	7.0%
	1999	3.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	30.1%
	1999	21.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	18.9%
	1999	27.5%
Public clinic immunization	1995	82.6%
	1999	83.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	1999	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	17
	1999	16
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	51.5
	1998	61.1

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

115

Children's Trust Fund



Miller County

► County Seat - Tuscumbia

► Composite County Rank **68**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,860	2,083	39.1%	42.9%	X	35.9%	69
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	59	76	21.9%	23.2%	X	19.3%	68
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	100	107	6.6%	7.2%	X	7.6%	56
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	10	6	6.6	3.9	✓	7.6	16
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	10	12	42.7	49.5	X	27.2	98
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	121	247	19.6	39.4	X	24.4	101
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	20	28	3.2	4.5	X	4.8	55
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	71	75	5.2%	5.3%	X	4.8%	90
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	47	56	62.5	68.5	X	49.6	85
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	8	96.2	96.3	X	74.6	67

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees

Mothers without h.s. diploma

Low birthweight infants

Child deaths

Child abuse and neglect

Out-of-home placement entries

High school dropouts

Births to teens

Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	6,170
	1999	6,273
Children as percent of total population	1995	28.1%
	1999	27.7%
Minority children	1995	2.6%
	1999	1.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	25.9%
	1995	23.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.9%
	1990	16.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$17,972
	1998	\$19,886
Adult unemployment	1995	6.8%
	1999	4.8%
High school graduation	1995	73.8%
	1999	80.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	37.6%
	1999	45.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	54
	1999	131
Licensed child care capacity	1995	274
	2000	318
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	9.0%
	1999	4.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	30.7%
	1999	24.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	26.5%
	1999	34.6%
Public clinic immunization	1995	79.7%
	1999	86.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	4.0%
	1999	9.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	134
	1999	64
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	47.5
	1998	80.1

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund



Mississippi County

► County Seat - Charleston

► Composite County Rank

113

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,571	1,666	58.4%	64.9%	X	35.9%	113
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	77	85	40.3%	40.5%	X	19.3%	112
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	117	113	11.0%	10.9%	✓	7.6%	112
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	14	9	13.2	8.9	✓	7.6	90
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	5	43.7	33.3	✓	27.2	72
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	76	101	19.0	26.4	X	24.4	101
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	44	10	11.0	2.6	✓	4.8	28
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	67	24	9.1%	3.4%	✓	4.8%	45
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	64	66	129.6	130.4	X	49.6	115
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	6	74.9	110.4	X	74.6	75

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	3,995
	1999	3,822
Children as percent of total population	1995	29.1%
	1999	28.7%
Minority children	1995	29.5%
	1999	32.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	2
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	43.2%
	1995	49.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	23.0%
	1990	29.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$16,156
	1998	\$18,934
Adult unemployment	1995	9.5%
	1999	5.2%
High school graduation	1995	62.3%
	1999	68.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	31.0%
	1999	39.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	248
	1999	426
Licensed child care capacity	1995	311
	2000	477
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	30.5%
	1999	19.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	64.9%
	1999	54.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

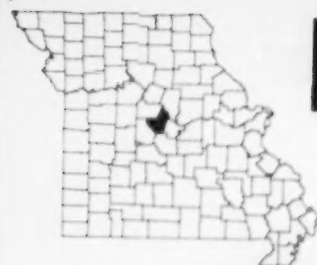
Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	51.8%
	1999	56.4%
Public clinic immunization	1995	70.8%
	1999	88.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	3.0%
	1999	8.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	141
	1999	108
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	143.9
	1998	155.2

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

117

Children's Trust Fund



Moniteau County

► County Seat - California

► Composite County Rank

43

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	716	724	30.0%	30.1%	✗	35.9%	22
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	48	39	31.4%	21.8%	✓	19.3%	61
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	46	65	5.6%	8.3%	✗	7.6%	93
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	2	12	2.4	13.0	✗	7.6	111
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	6	37.3	43.2	✗	27.2	93
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	16	58	4.5	15.9	✗	24.4	12
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	1	2	0.3	0.5	✗	4.8	4
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	41	31	5.5%	4.2%	✓	4.8%	66
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	20	16	43.0	31.9	✓	49.6	15
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	2	89.6	39.4	✓	74.6	15

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	3,579
	1999	3,649
Children as percent of total population	1995	27.8%
	1999	27.4%
Minority children	1995	3.0%
	1999	1.5%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	46
	1999	44

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	13.8%
	1995	12.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	3.7%
	1990	13.2%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$16,224
	1998	\$18,774
Adult unemployment	1995	4.2%
	1999	2.6%
High school graduation	1995	79.7%
	1999	79.8%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	40.9%
	1999	51.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	30
	1999	44
Licensed child care capacity	1995	226
	2000	274
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	4.0%
	1999	1.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	15.8%
	1999	11.3%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	14.2%
	1999	14.8%
Public clinic immunization	1995	93.8%
	1999	93.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	1999	10.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	38
	1999	11
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	25.4
	1998	44.1

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

118

Children's Trust Fund



Monroe County

► County Seat - Paris

► Composite County Rank

33

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	619	546	32.4%	28.9%	✓	35.9%	16
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	25	27	21.0%	21.4%	✗	19.3%	53
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	52	37	10.2%	7.3%	✓	7.6%	62
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	6	2	11.8	3.6	✓	7.6	13
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	4	40.5	40.7	✗	27.2	88
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	15	41	6.1	16.4	✗	24.4	14
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	14	19	5.7	7.6	✗	4.8	96
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	19	23	3.2%	3.7%	✗	4.8%	55
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	20	11	73.8	38.1	✓	49.6	31
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	10	1	357.3	32.9	✓	74.6	13

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	2,463
	1999	2,499
Children as percent of total population	1995	27.7%
	1999	27.4%
Minority children	1995	6.7%
	1999	6.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	1

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	19.1%
	1995	17.2%
Children in single parent families	1980	8.2%
	1990	10.7%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$18,466
	1998	\$20,823
Adult unemployment	1995	5.8%
	1999	4.3%
High school graduation	1995	89.4%
	1999	83.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	39.0%
	1999	51.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	23
	1999	48
Licensed child care capacity	1995	230
	2000	180
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	4.7%
	1999	1.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	17.5%
	1999	13.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	16.2%
	1999	20.9%
Public clinic immunization	1995	76.8%
	1999	80.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	12.0%
	1999	3.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	27
	1999	23
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	32.1
	1998	48.2

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children 119 Children's Trust Fund



Montgomery County

► County Seat - Montgomery City

► Composite County Rank

78

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	659	724	31.6%	36.0%	✗	35.9%	41
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	35	37	26.7%	26.1%	✓	19.3%	86
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	43	43	5.9%	6.1%	✗	7.6%	17
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	6	6	8.2	8.9	✗	7.6	90
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	1	5	8.5	41.4	✗	27.2	89
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	77	139	25.1	44.2	✗	24.4	113
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	23	16	7.5	5.1	✓	4.8	67
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	60	36	9.5%	5.7%	✓	4.8%	96
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	23	20	63.0	50.3	✓	49.6	55
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	2	6	55.2	145.5	✗	74.6	99

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch entries
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Teen violent deaths

246

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

120

Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	3,062
	1999	3,148
Children as percent of total population	1995	26.3%
	1999	26.0%
Minority children	1995	5.1%
	1999	4.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	3
	1999	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	20.2%
	1995	16.3%
Children in single parent families	1980	8.6%
	1990	15.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$16,011
	1998	\$19,255
Adult unemployment	1995	4.9%
	1999	4.3%
High school graduation	1995	74.6%
	1999	72.6%

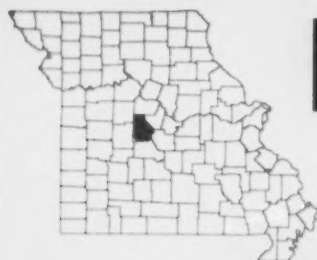
► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	35.3%
	1999	51.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	30
	1999	68
Licensed child care capacity	1995	158
	2000	158
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	8.7%
	1999	3.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	28.2%
	1999	20.9%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	24.5%
	1999	27.4%
Public clinic immunization	1995	86.7%
	1999	95.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	31.0%
	1999	7.5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	72
	1999	73
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	119.7
	1998	78.3

247



Morgan County

► County Seat - Versailles

► Composite County Rank

97

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	955	1,122	47.9%	51.1%	✗	35.9%	97
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	107	93	44.6%	41.0%	✓	19.3%	113
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	68	84	6.7%	8.1%	✗	7.6%	89
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	7	8	6.9	7.3	✗	7.6	68
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	4	34.0	24.7	✓	27.2	38
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	61	155	15.2	35.6	✗	24.4	92
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	14	7	3.5	1.6	✓	4.8	11
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	46	32	7.8%	5.4%	✓	4.8%	91
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	26	36	51.0	60.9	✗	49.6	74
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	10	1	211.3	17.4	✓	74.6	3

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KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

121

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	4,001
	1999	4,353
Children as percent of total population	1995	23.4%
	1999	23.0%
Minority children	1995	3.1%
	1999	1.6%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	6
	1999	12

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	27.6%
	1995	25.4%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.8%
	1990	14.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$14,741
	1998	\$16,554
Adult unemployment	1995	6.3%
	1999	4.1%
High school graduation	1995	75.2%
	1999	78.6%

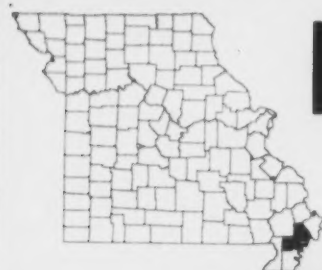
FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	35.9%
	1999	46.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	41
	1999	102
Licensed child care capacity	1995	229
	2000	224
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	11.7%
	1999	3.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	33.7%
	1999	26.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	28.2%
	1999	33.5%
Public clinic immunization	1995	88.9%
	1999	98.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	1999	1.9%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	91
	1999	24
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	58.0
	1998	66.4

249



New Madrid County

► County Seat - New Madrid

► Composite County Rank

105

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	2,077	2,058	56.2%	58.5%	X	35.9%	107
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	97	85	35.1%	36.2%	X	19.3%	109
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	136	128	8.6%	8.4%	✓	7.6%	95
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	27	14	17.1	10.5	✓	7.6	102
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	16	12	67.2	52.1	✓	27.2	103
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	135	121	22.2	20.9	✓	24.4	37
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	35	18	5.7	3.1	✓	4.8	40
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	77	47	6.9%	4.6%	✓	4.8%	76
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	70	55	90.8	69.5	✓	49.6	86
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	12	88.8	143.8	X	74.6	98

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Teen violent deaths

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	6,093
	1999	5,786
Children as percent of total population	1995	29.4%
	1999	29.0%
Minority children	1995	24.3%
	1999	26.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	36.1%
	1995	42.7%
Children in single parent families	1990	19.6%
	1990	24.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$22,521
	1998	\$24,263
Adult unemployment	1995	7.7%
	1999	5.2%
High school graduation	1995	81.0%
	1999	80.4%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	34.7%
	1999	48.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	126
	1999	277
Licensed child care capacity	1995	245
	2000	497
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	23.1%
	1999	10.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	48.3%
	1999	38.9%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	41.4%
	1999	42.6%
Public clinic immunization	1995	86.6%
	1999	73.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2.0%
	1999	5.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	172
	1999	208
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	51.5
	1998	56.4

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

122

Children's Trust Fund

250

251



Newton County

► County Seat - Neosho

► Composite County Rank

86

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	2,619	3,153	36.5%	39.4%	X	35.9%	55
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	160	156	23.0%	22.8%	✓	19.3%	64
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	177	230	5.7%	7.1%	X	7.6%	52
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	28	27	9.0	7.8	✓	7.6	73
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	17	15	35.9	30.4	✓	27.2	65
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	469	380	37.3	29.1	✓	24.4	74
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	91	116	7.2	8.9	X	4.8	103
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	164	97	7.8%	4.3%	✓	4.8%	69
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	103	118	58.9	61.3	X	49.6	75
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	17	12	101.7	63.8	✓	74.6	34

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mother without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	12,587
	1999	13,071
Children as percent of total population	1995	26.7%
	1999	26.3%
Minority children	1995	5.8%
	1999	4.1%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	58
	1999	103

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	20.9%
	1995	18.0%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.1%
	1990	14.4%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$19,911
	1998	\$21,840
Adult unemployment	1995	5.2%
	1999	3.6%
High school graduation	1995	76.0%
	1999	77.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	43.0%
	1999	49.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	156
	1999	317
Licensed child care capacity	1995	574
	2000	762
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	6.9%
	1999	3.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	26.7%
	1999	21.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	20.9%
	1999	25.7%
Public clinic immunization	1995	84.4%
	1999	89.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	1.0%
	1999	5.2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	223
	1999	267
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	55.6
	1998	54.1

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

123

Children's Trust Fund



Nodaway County

► County Seat - Maryville

► Composite County Rank

3

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,102	1,008	34.1%	32.7%	✓	35.9%	28
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	20	9	8.8%	4.6%	✓	19.3%	1
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	66	43	6.0%	4.0%	✓	7.6%	1
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	10	5	9.1	4.7	✓	7.6	26
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	3	2	15.5	10.8	✓	27.2	13
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	29	93	6.1	20.5	X	24.4	31
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	11	13	2.3	2.9	X	4.8	34
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	27	18	2.4%	1.6%	✓	4.8%	4
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	24	22	18.3	15.5	✓	49.6	2
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	6	2	49.7	15.9	✓	74.6	2

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

254

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

124

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	4,742
	1999	4,544
Children as percent of total population	1995	22.6%
	1999	22.1%
Minority children	1995	2.9%
	1999	2.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	10

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	17.4%
	1995	16.2%
Children in single parent families	1990	8.6%
	1990	13.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$17,306
	1998	\$19,614
Adult unemployment	1995	1.5%
	1999	1.2%
High school graduation	1995	94.9%
	1999	89.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	44.8%
	1999	57.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	80
	1999	57
Licensed child care capacity	1995	327
	2000	365
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	4.4%
	1999	1.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	17.2%
	1999	9.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	15.6%
	1999	14.4%
Public clinic immunization	1995	91.9%
	1999	93.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	13.0%
	1999	3.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	51
	1999	67
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	62.6
	1998	61.4

255



Oregon County

► County Seat - Alton

► Composite County Rank

62

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,087	1,117	58.9%	60.5%	X	35.9%	108
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	27	19	23.3%	17.8%	✓	19.3%	35
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	29	42	4.9%	7.0%	X	7.6%	48
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	5	4	8.4	6.9	✓	7.6	59
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	1	1	11.5	11.1	✓	27.2	15
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	33	65	13.7	26.8	X	24.4	63
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	29	13	12.0	5.4	✓	4.8	73
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	28	14	4.3%	2.3%	✓	4.8%	18
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	21	19	55.3	45.7	✓	49.6	44
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	8	8	231.1	205.8	✓	74.6	112

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	2,412
	1999	2,429
Children as percent of total population	1995	24.0%
	1999	23.6%
Minority children	1995	2.6%
	1999	0.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	33.6%
	1995	45.0%
Children in single parent families	1980	12.9%
	1990	16.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$15,582
	1998	\$17,636
Adult unemployment	1995	6.3%
	1999	4.1%
High school graduation	1995	84.5%
	1999	86.3%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	34.6%
	1999	32.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	19
	1999	67
Licensed child care capacity	1995	70
	2000	150
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	12.3%
	1999	7.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	45.6%
	1999	39.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	34.3%
	1999	49.3%
Public clinic immunization	1995	51.4%
	1999	72.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	1999	5.9%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	39
	1999	65
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	14.4
	1998	32.9

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

125

Children's Trust Fund



Osage County

► County Seat - Linn

► Composite County Rank

9

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free reduced lunch 1995/1999	438	462	26.6%	27.9%	X	35.9%	15
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	18	17	11.8%	10.2%	✓	19.3%	5
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	35	34	4.5%	4.4%	✓	7.6%	3
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	7	8	8.9	9.7	X	7.6	97
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	4	53.0	30.1	✓	27.2	62
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	18	73	5.2	21.2	X	24.4	40
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	3	10	0.9	2.9	X	4.8	34
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	18	15	2.7%	2.3%	✓	4.8%	18
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	10	14	22.2	29.0	X	49.6	11
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	6	101.8	110.3	X	74.6	74

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	3,451
	1999	3,447
Children as percent of total population	1995	27.8%
	1999	27.5%
Minority children	1995	2.3%
	1999	0.6%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	10.8%
	1995	10.3%
Children in single parent families	1990	9.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$17,388
	1998	\$19,170
Adult unemployment	1995	2.2%
	1999	4.5%
High school graduation	1995	90.4%
	1999	93.9%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	42.6%
	1999	52.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	12
	1999	27
Licensed child care capacity	1995	300
	2000	298
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	3.2%
	1999	2.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	12.0%
	1999	9.5%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/- Medicaid	1995	10.7%
	1999	14.4%
Public clinic immunization	1995	79.0%
	1999	82.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	11.0%
	1999	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	24
	1999	22
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	16.0
	1998	21.1

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

126

Children's Trust Fund



Ozark County

► County Seat - Gainesville

► Composite County Rank

73

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries

No Change NC

High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,012	1,019	57.0%	60.9%	✗	35.9%	109
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	21	28	24.4%	28.9%	✗	19.3%	97
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	23	37	5.0%	8.5%	✗	7.6%	97
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	3	0	6.5	0.0	✓	7.6	1
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	2	63.5	23.8	✓	27.2	35
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	23	51	10.5	22.4	✗	24.4	46
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	13	11	5.9	4.8	✓	4.8	60
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	16	15	2.7%	2.7%	NC	4.8%	25
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	23	29	76.2	86.6	✗	49.6	107
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	1	5	35.4	152.9	✗	74.6	102

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

127

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	2,190
	1999	2,275
Children as percent of total population	1995	23.2%
	1999	22.8%
Minority children	1995	2.6%
	1999	0.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	29.9%
	1995	37.9%
Children in single parent families	1990	11.3%
	1990	12.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$13,937
	1998	\$15,227
Adult unemployment	1995	6.2%
	1999	4.6%
High school graduation	1995	85.6%
	1999	85.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	33.2%
	1999	41.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	21
	1999	80
Licensed child care capacity	1995	68
	2000	98
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	13.0%
	1999	5.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	38.7%
	1999	32.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	35.7%
	1999	44.6%
Public clinic immunization	1995	59.3%
	1999	95.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	1999	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	39
	1999	59
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	30.8
	1998	21.1



Pemiscot County

► County Seat - Caruthersville

► Composite County Rank **114**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	2,984	2,790	65.0%	63.0%	✓	35.9%	111
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	169	141	45.3%	42.0%	✓	19.3%	114
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	220	232	10.9%	11.9%	✗	7.6%	115
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	35	19	17.4	10.3	✓	7.6	100
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	17	6	65.3	23.6	✓	27.2	34
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	275	174	41.1	26.9	✓	24.4	64
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	77	28	11.5	4.3	✓	4.8	53
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	73	82	6.2%	7.3%	✗	4.8%	108
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	126	92	146.7	102.0	✓	49.6	114
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	9	11	103.5	119.6	✗	74.6	82

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	6,698
	1999	6,461
Children as percent of total population	1995	31.0%
	1999	30.5%
Minority children	1995	38.5%
	1999	42.3%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	15
	1999	2

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	49.6%
	1995	64.8%
Children in single parent families	1980	27.0%
	1990	33.0%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$16,443
	1998	\$19,413
Adult unemployment	1995	12.2%
	1999	6.9%
High school graduation	1995	76.1%
	1999	75.7%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	31.7%
	1999	42.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	291
	1999	813
Licensed child care capacity	1995	154
	2000	397
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	33.0%
	1999	17.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	66.9%
	1999	56.3%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	57.3%
	1999	61.4%
Public clinic immunization	1995	68.1%
	1999	90.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	3.0%
	1999	5.2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	180
	1999	202
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	47.0
	1998	91.8

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

128

Children's Trust Fund



Perry County

► County Seat - Perryville

► Composite County Rank

44

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	745	923	30.9%	37.7%	X	35.9%	48
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	40	38	17.5%	15.0%	✓	19.35%	23
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	65	68	6.0%	6.2%	X	7.6%	21
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	7	8	6.4	6.8	X	7.6	54
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	6	2	32.0	10.6	✓	27.2	11
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	18	101	3.7	21.0	X	24.4	39
Out-of-home placement entries 1995/1999	29	12	5.9	2.5	✓	4.8	26
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	59	59	6.8%	7.1%	X	4.8%	107
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	36	21	59.2	32.8	✓	49.6	17
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	7	120.9	110.1	✓	74.6	73

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	4,875
	1999	4,799
Children as percent of total population	1995	28.1%
	1999	27.5%
Minority children	1995	2.7%
	1999	1.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	30
	1999	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	13.5%
	1995	11.4%
Children in single parent families	1990	7.9%
	1990	12.2%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$18,817
	1998	\$21,430
Adult unemployment	1995	4.3%
	1999	2.2%
High school graduation	1995	87.1%
	1999	85.5%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	40.1%
	1999	52.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	33
	1999	78
Licensed child care capacity	1995	315
	2000	319
Accredited child care facilities	1999	2
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	5.1%
	1999	2.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	15.8%
	1999	13.4%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	14.3%
	1999	21.1%
Public clinic immunization	1995	91.3%
	1999	90.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	1999	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	53
	1999	108
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	48.8
	1998	79.1

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

129

Children's Trust Fund



Pettis County

► County Seat - Sedalia

► Composite County Rank

88

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	2,343	2,420	38.6%	39.8%	✗	35.9%	56
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	96	150	19.6%	25.5%	✗	19.3%	83
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	175	194	6.9%	7.7%	✗	7.6%	75
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	21	18	8.3	6.7	✓	7.6	52
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	10	19.0	26.8	✗	27.2	48
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	123	339	12.8	35.4	✗	24.4	91
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	65	64	6.8	6.7	✓	4.8	85
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	121	86	7.0%	4.9%	✓	4.8%	81
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	73	94	60.5	72.8	✗	49.6	98
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	9	59.9	69.8	✗	74.6	41

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	9,625
	1999	9,566
Children as percent of total population	1995	26.2%
	1999	25.8%
Minority children	1995	6.9%
	1999	6.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	75
	1999	125

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	21.9%
	1995	19.2%
Children in single parent families	1990	13.0%
	1990	17.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$19,512
	1998	\$22,094
Adult unemployment	1995	5.3%
	1999	3.9%
High school graduation	1995	82.6%
	1999	80.9%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	36.5%
	1999	52.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	240
	1999	388
Licensed child care capacity	1995	878
	2000	932
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	8.7%
	1999	3.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	26.7%
	1999	24.2%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

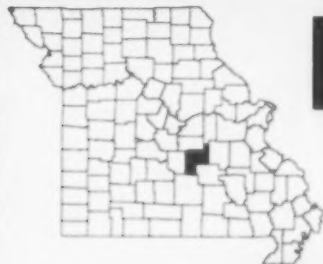
Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	24.6%
	1999	29.6%
Public clinic immunization	1995	86.8%
	1999	90.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	15.0%
	1999	9.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	291
	1999	110
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	88.4
	1998	69.2

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund



Phelps County

► County Seat - Rolla

► Composite County Rank

55

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better

Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	2,432	2,602	38.8%	40.5%	X	35.9%	61
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	90	105	20.4%	21.4%	X	19.3%	53
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	137	163	6.1%	7.3%	X	7.6%	62
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	18	14	8.0	6.2	✓	7.6	42
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	10	17	29.7	48.1	X	27.2	96
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	354	289	39.2	31.0	✓	24.4	79
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	40	51	4.4	5.5	X	4.8	77
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	142	60	7.8%	3.0%	✓	4.8%	33
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	72	86	53.0	58.5	X	49.6	71
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	11	9	70.9	51.1	✓	74.6	24

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	9,027
	1999	9,315
Children as percent of total population	1995	24.2%
	1999	23.9%
Minority children	1995	5.3%
	1999	5.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	15
	1999	3

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	24.6%
	1995	19.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	12.3%
	1990	17.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$18,446
	1998	\$20,719
Adult unemployment	1995	3.9%
	1999	2.6%
High school graduation	1995	78.7%
	1999	85.8%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	43.1%
	1999	51.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	137
	1999	285
Licensed child care capacity	1995	512
	2000	714
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	10.4%
	1999	4.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	30.6%
	1999	24.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	27.1%
	1999	31.3%
Public clinic immunization	1995	67.0%
	1999	84.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	3.0%
	1999	1.5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	255
	1999	452
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	51.7
	1998	59.2

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children 131 Children's Trust Fund



Pike County

► County Seat - Bowling Green

► Composite County Rank

59

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	920	979	31.3%	32.1%	X	35.9%	26
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	59	48	32.1%	25.0%	✓	19.3%	80
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	85	71	7.8%	6.8%	✓	7.6%	41
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	11	8	10.1	8.2	✓	7.6	79
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-95/1995-99	7	5	41.0	29.3	✓	27.2	56
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	53	78	12.0	17.5	X	24.4	17
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	4	9	0.9	2.0	X	4.8	15
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	45	45	5.1%	5.1%	NC	4.8%	86
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	33	33	62.1	58.2	✓	49.6	70
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	9	7	164.2	114.1	✓	74.6	79

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

No Change NC

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

270

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	4,431
	1999	4,445
Children as percent of total population	1995	27.5%
	1999	27.1%
Minority children	1995	8.1%
	1999	7.8%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	24.2%
	1995	23.7%
Children in single parent families	1990	10.7%
	1990	16.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$19,380
	1998	\$21,173
Adult unemployment	1995	8.1%
	1999	3.8%
High school graduation	1995	79.5%
	1999	79.0%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	42.4%
	1999	53.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	57
	1999	106
Licensed child care capacity	1995	264
	2000	337
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	8.8%
	1999	4.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	27.3%
	1999	21.2%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	22.2%
	1999	28.2%
Public clinic immunization	1995	66.4%
	1999	85.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	6.0%
	1999	4.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	62
	1999	87
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	46.3
	1998	74.5

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Platte County

► County Seat - Platte City

► Composite County Rank

1

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,371	1,413	12.6%	12.0%	✓	35.9%	2
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	81	91	9.3%	9.1%	✓	19.3%	3
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	274	299	6.1%	6.6%	✗	7.6%	36
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	37	22	8.3	4.6	✓	7.6	23
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	9	10	14.1	14.2	✗	27.2	20
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	113	330	6.4	17.6	✗	24.4	19
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	21	16	1.2	0.9	✓	4.8	6
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	110	105	3.4%	3.0%	✓	4.8%	33
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	73	71	31.3	27.3	✓	49.6	7
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	17	11	82.1	44.6	✓	74.6	18

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

272

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	17,600
	1999	18,764
Children as percent of total population	1995	26.5%
	1999	26.2%
Minority children	1995	6.7%
	1999	6.5%
Children with limited English proficiency	1999	131
	1999	142

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	9.3%
	1995	5.4%
Children in single parent families	1990	11.6%
	1990	14.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$25,968
	1998	\$29,344
Adult unemployment	1995	2.9%
	1999	2.0%
High school graduation	1995	82.7%
	1999	89.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	48.2%
	1999	54.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	189
	1999	219
Licensed child care capacity	1995	970
	2000	1,390
Accredited child care facilities	1999	9
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	3.3%
	1999	1.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	10.0%
	1999	6.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/- Medicaid	1995	8.4%
	1999	8.4%
Public clinic immunization	1995	76.9%
	1999	82.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	6.0%
	1999	2.8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	146
	1999	101
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	43.4
	1998	39.0

273



Polk County

► County Seat - Bolivar

► Composite County Rank

58

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,740	2,183	38.5%	44.8%	X	35.9%	79
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	60	64	17.9%	17.6%	✓	19.3%	33
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	92	96	6.0%	6.1%	X	7.6%	17
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	13	10	8.5	5.9	✓	7.6	41
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	17	13	78.0	54.3	✓	27.2	104
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	72	163	11.8	25.8	X	24.4	58
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	23	50	3.8	7.9	X	4.8	98
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	62	54	4.6%	3.9%	✓	4.8%	60
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	46	42	43.4	36.9	✓	49.6	27
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	6	70.8	51.6	✓	74.6	25

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	6,085
	1999	6,315
Children as percent of total population	1995	24.8%
	1999	24.5%
Minority children	1995	3.1%
	1999	1.8%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	5
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	24.0%
	1995	20.7%
Children in single parent families	1980	8.7%
	1990	13.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$15,658
	1998	\$18,001
Adult unemployment	1995	4.7%
	1999	3.2%
High school graduation	1995	80.2%
	1999	83.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	43.3%
	1999	52.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	63
	1999	184
Licensed child care capacity	1995	213
	2000	439
Accredited child care facilities	1999	4
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	8.3%
	1999	3.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	29.0%
	1999	26.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	26.5%
	1999	34.8%
Public clinic immunization	1995	85.7%
	1999	91.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	3.0%
	1999	2.8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	108
	1999	219
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	23.2
	1998	42.8

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund



Pulaski County

► County Seat - Waynesville

► Composite County Rank

87

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse

Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	3,542	3,276	61.1%	56.9%	✓	35.9%	103
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	95	77	16.5%	12.8%	✓	19.3%	15
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	275	250	7.4%	7.2%	✓	7.6%	56
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	37	28	10.0	9.3	✓	7.6	94
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	17	8	37.6	18.7	✓	27.2	28
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	373	325	32.5	28.6	✓	24.4	72
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	91	82	7.9	7.2	✓	4.8	91
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	94	71	4.7%	3.3%	✓	4.8%	41
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	88	85	69.9	70.2	✗	49.6	89
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	13	37.9	71.9	✗	74.6	44

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

135

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	11,486
	1999	11,366
Children as percent of total population	1995	30.0%
	1999	29.7%
Minority children	1995	20.6%
	1999	23.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	17
	1999	26

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	21.3%
	1995	16.0%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.1%
	1990	14.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$21,733
	1998	\$23,748
Adult unemployment	1995	7.2%
	1999	6.3%
High school graduation	1995	78.9%
	1999	86.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	41.4%
	1999	49.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	81
	1999	264
Licensed child care capacity	1995	673
	2000	691
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	7.9%
	1999	3.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	25.5%
	1999	18.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	18.3%
	1999	24.2%
Public clinic immunization	1995	80.0%
	1999	93.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	1.0%
	1999	2.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	224
	1999	275
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	57.0
	1998	57.4



Putnam County

► County Seat - Unionville

► Composite County Rank

36

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	361	318	41.6%	38.8%	✓	35.9%	50
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	14	12	23.3%	17.1%	✓	19.3%	30
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	26	19	9.5%	7.1%	✓	7.6%	52
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	5	0	18.3	0.0	✓	7.6	1
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	3	91.2	70.8	✓	27.2	111
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	21	41	18.4	37.9	✗	24.4	98
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	5	11	4.4	10.2	✗	4.8	109
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	9	7	3.5%	2.7%	✓	4.8%	25
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	10	8	64.5	52.3	✓	49.6	59
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	2	3	131.1	189.3	✗	74.6	109

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

278

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	1,144
	1999	1,083
Children as percent of total population	1995	22.6%
	1999	22.2%
Minority children	1995	2.3%
	1999	0.6%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	6

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	25.0%
	1995	25.4%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.4%
	1990	13.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$13,805
	1998	\$15,329
Adult unemployment	1995	3.6%
	1999	3.3%
High school graduation	1995	84.1%
	1999	86.3%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	48.8%
	1999	49.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	7
	1999	19
Licensed child care capacity	1995	103
	2000	135
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	8.5%
	1999	2.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	33.0%
	1999	24.9%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	28.3%
	1999	38.0%
Public clinic immunization	1995	97.6%
	1999	100.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	7.0%
	1999	1.9%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	24
	1999	26
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	69.8
	1998	58.0

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Ralls County

► County Seat - New London

► Composite County Rank

15

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	251	295	28.7%	31.1%	X	35.9%	23
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	13	14	25.5%	25.7%	X	19.3%	27
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	30	27	6.1%	5.6%	✓	7.6%	10
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	0	3	0.0	6.8	X	7.6	54
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	1	3	11.2	32.9	X	27.2	70
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	18	36	7.7	14.9	X	24.4	9
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	1	9	0.4	3.7	X	4.8	49
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	20	6	7.3%	2.2%	✓	4.8%	16
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	8	15	24.4	41.8	X	49.6	38
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	2	1	68.2	30.4	✓	74.6	10

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

200

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

137

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	2,346
	1999	2,422
Children as percent of total population	1995	26.8%
	1999	26.4%
Minority children	1995	3.5%
	1999	2.3%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	14.7%
	1995	14.8%
Children in single parent families	1980	5.1%
	1990	10.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$19,127
	1998	\$21,756
Adult unemployment	1995	4.9%
	1999	3.8%
High school graduation	1995	85.5%
	1999	88.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	40.4%
	1999	47.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	28
	1999	43
Licensed child care capacity	1995	164
	2000	71
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	6.4%
	1999	2.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	22.7%
	1999	13.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	17.3%
	1999	20.7%
Public clinic immunization	1995	76.7%
	1999	79.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	6.0%
	1999	8.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	45
	1999	72
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	36.4
	1998	34.7

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BEST COPY AVAILABLE



Randolph County

► County Seat - Huntsville

► Composite County Rank **104**

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,475	1,486	37.8%	39.1%	✗	35.9%	53
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	81	65	25.9%	20.4%	✓	19.3%	50
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	119	176	7.2%	11.0%	✗	7.6%	113
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	14	11	8.5	6.9	✓	7.6	59
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	8	10	33.2	43.0	✗	27.2	92
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	120	147	20.0	25.2	✗	24.4	56
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	64	54	10.7	9.3	✓	4.8	106
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	125	93	11.1%	8.3%	✓	4.8%	112
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	55	60	71.8	72.6	✗	49.6	97
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	6	7	78.7	86.2	✗	74.6	54

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	5,994
	1999	5,826
Children as percent of total population	1995	25.1%
	1999	24.4%
Minority children	1995	8.7%
	1999	8.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	24.6%
	1995	20.8%
Children in single parent families	1980	13.0%
	1990	18.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$19,485
	1998	\$21,515
Adult unemployment	1995	6.4%
	1999	4.0%
High school graduation	1995	73.2%
	1999	70.5%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	35.5%
	1999	50.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	144
	1999	262
Licensed child care capacity	1995	443
	2000	613
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	13.1%
	1999	4.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	34.6%
	1999	26.9%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	29.8%
	1999	33.9%
Public clinic immunization	1995	64.4%
	1999	66.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	10.0%
	1999	4.2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	209
	1999	81
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	104.6
	1998	112.5

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund



Ray County

► County Seat - Richmond

► Composite County Rank

20

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	946	953	25.5%	25.2%	✓	35.9%	8
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	49	53	17.5%	17.7%	✗	19.3%	34
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	75	103	5.1%	7.3%	✗	7.6%	62
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	15	10	10.2	6.8	✓	7.6	54
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	5	16.3	19.7	✗	27.2	29
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	113	182	17.7	27.1	✗	24.4	66
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	9	18	1.4	2.7	✗	4.8	29
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	62	34	5.2%	3.2%	✓	4.8%	38
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	41	45	51.1	50.9	✓	49.6	56
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	11	12	140.5	134.1	✓	74.6	93

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children 139 Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	6,394
	1999	6,715
Children as percent of total population	1995	28.6%
	1999	28.3%
Minority children	1995	4.3%
	1999	2.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	16.2%
	1995	13.5%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.6%
	1990	13.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$16,206
	1998	\$19,094
Adult unemployment	1995	4.6%
	1999	4.0%
High school graduation	1995	82.6%
	1999	81.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	42.1%
	1999	54.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	62
	1999	117
Licensed child care capacity	1995	133
	2000	132
Accredited child care facilities	1999	2
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	6.3%
	1999	2.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	19.6%
	1999	14.0%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/ Medicaid	1995	15.2%
	1999	15.5%
Public clinic immunization	1995	75.7%
	1999	88.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	4.0%
	1999	5.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	70
	1999	43
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	99.6
	1998	85.0



Reynolds County

► County Seat - Centerville

► Composite County Rank

76

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	686	696	52.1%	56.2%	X	35.9%	102
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	21	21	25.9%	25.9%	NC	19.3%	85
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	30	28	7.7%	7.2%	✓	7.6%	56
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	2	4	5.2	10.7	X	7.6	105
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	2	5	30.0	75.8	X	27.2	112
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	36	52	20.2	30.1	X	24.4	76
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	2	0	1.1	0.0	✓	4.8	1
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	15	7	3.2%	1.7%	✓	4.8%	10
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	17	21	67.7	81.1	X	49.6	105
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	0	5	0.0	188.2	X	74.6	108

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

No Change NC
Mothers without h.s. diploma

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	1,779
	1999	1,730
Children as percent of total population	1995	28.5%
	1999	26.1%
Minority children	1995	2.2%
	1999	0.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	33.2%
	1995	40.8%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.7%
	1990	15.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$19,188
	1998	\$21,638
Adult unemployment	1995	5.6%
	1999	4.5%
High school graduation	1995	83.0%
	1999	81.9%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	32.6%
	1999	39.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	8
	1999	56
Licensed child care capacity	1995	10
	2000	60
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	16.6%
	1999	7.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	40.2%
	1999	36.2%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	40.5%
	1999	48.7%
Public clinic immunization	1995	82.0%
	1999	89.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	1999	10.5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	85
	1999	116
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	18.5
	1998	48.1

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children 140 Children's Trust Fund



Ripley County

► County Seat - Doniphan

► Composite County Rank

107

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,555	1,372	61.9%	57.9%	✓	35.9%	104
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	63	59	35.0%	35.3%	✗	19.3%	107
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	72	67	8.5%	7.8%	✓	7.6%	78
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	8	8	9.5	9.4	✓	7.6	95
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	6	4	45.4	28.2	✓	27.2	51
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	53	141	14.6	37.4	✗	24.4	141
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	3	22	0.8	5.8	✗	4.8	79
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	54	27	8.2%	4.2%	✓	4.8%	66
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	35	46	69.7	83.8	✗	55.5	106
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	7	152.6	130.1	✓	74.6	89

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

141

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	3,541
	1999	3,769
Children as percent of total population	1995	27.0%
	1999	26.6%
Minority children	1995	2.6%
	1999	1.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	42.8%
	1995	57.1%
Children in single parent families	1990	13.0%
	1990	19.8%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$14,702
	1998	\$16,824
Adult unemployment	1995	9.6%
	1999	4.4%
High school graduation	1995	78.4%
	1999	79.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	36.2%
	1999	37.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	40
	1999	127
Licensed child care capacity	1995	30
	2000	188
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	20.3%
	1999	8.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	52.9%
	1999	39.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	43.9%
	1999	48.5%
Public clinic immunization	1995	86.0%
	1999	89.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	9.0%
	1999	4.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	85
	1999	147
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	78.8
	1998	73.0



St. Charles County

► County Seat - St. Charles

► Composite County Rank

2

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

No Change NC

Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse X

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	5,503	5,399	14.3%	11.9%	✓	35.9%	1
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	302	349	8.1%	8.6%	X	19.3%	2
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	991	1,154	5.3%	6.2%	X	7.6%	21
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	91	114	4.8	5.8	X	7.6	38
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	57	51	20.8	16.2	✓	27.2	22
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	1,423	1,219	19.0	14.5	✓	24.4	8
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	64	77	0.9	0.9	NC	4.8	6
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	511	459	4.4%	3.3%	✓	4.8%	41
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	269	274	31.3	27.5	✓	49.6	8
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	48	45	64.0	47.2	✓	74.6	21

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	75,090
	1999	83,993
Children as percent of total population	1995	30.2%
	1999	29.9%
Minority children	1995	5.6%
	1999	5.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	128
	1999	189

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	8.5%
	1995	5.0%
Children in single parent families	1980	8.8%
	1990	12.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$23,925
	1998	\$26,913
Adult unemployment	1995	3.3%
	1999	2.2%
High school graduation	1995	80.4%
	1999	85.9%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	40.5%
	1999	51.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	934
	1999	1,310
Licensed child care capacity	1995	6,378
	2000	7,991
Accredited child care facilities	1999	20
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	4.1%
	1999	1.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	10.0%
	1999	6.5%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	8.0%
	1999	8.8%
Public clinic immunization	1995	66.3%
	1999	73.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2.0%
	1999	0.7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	521
	1999	420
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	41.6
	1998	72.5

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

142

Children's Trust Fund



St. Clair County

► County Seat - Osceola

► Composite County Rank

47

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	753	773	50.5%	48.2%	✓	35.9%	90
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	24	20	25.8%	21.7%	✓	19.3%	59
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	23	28	4.8%	5.9%	✗	7.6%	13
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	1	3	2.1	6.3	✗	7.6	44
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	3	3	39.2	37.7	✓	27.2	80
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	37	69	17.8	32.1	✗	24.4	81
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	7	13	3.4	6.1	✗	4.8	84
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	20	10	4.1%	1.9%	✓	4.8%	11
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	21	13	73.2	41.4	✓	49.6	35
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	6	143.2	186.2	✗	74.6	107

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	2,082
	1999	2,147
Children as percent of total population	1995	23.5%
	1999	23.1%
Minority children	1995	2.3%
	1999	0.5%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	4
	1999	2

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	30.2%
	1995	31.8%
Children in single parent families	1990	11.3%
	1990	14.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$14,429
	1998	\$16,034
Adult unemployment	1995	6.7%
	1999	4.3%
High school graduation	1995	87.3%
	1999	94.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	37.0%
	1999	51.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	27
	1999	48
Licensed child care capacity	1995	43
	2000	73
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	12.1%
	1999	6.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	37.0%
	1999	30.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/- Medicaid	1995	31.0%
	1999	35.2%
Public clinic immunization	1995	92.1%
	1999	87.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	7.0%
	1999	7.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	44
	1999	69
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	48.8
	1998	41.8

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

143

Children's Trust Fund



St. Francois County

► County Seat - Farmington

► Composite County Rank

64

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Birth to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	3,852	4,382	39.5%	43.4%	✗	35.9%	73
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	166	162	25.7%	22.9%	✓	19.3%	65
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	249	245	7.6%	7.5%	✓	7.6%	70
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	27	29	8.2	8.7	✗	7.6	88
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	16	16	31.9	30.2	✓	27.2	63
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	271	502	20.0	35.9	✗	24.4	93
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	82	41	6.1	2.9	✓	4.8	34
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	254	138	8.8%	4.5%	✓	4.8%	74
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	105	100	55.0	47.2	✓	49.6	50
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	16	17	90.3	82.0	✓	74.6	49

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	13,522
	1999	14,002
Children as percent of total population	1995	15.5%
	1999	25.1%
Minority children	1995	2.6%
	1999	1.1%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	12
	1999	8

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	25.8%
	1995	22.8%
Children in single parent families	1990	11.7%
	1990	18.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$17,850
	1998	\$19,725
Adult unemployment	1995	7.7%
	1999	5.8%
High school graduation	1995	78.1%
	1999	79.1%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	36.7%
	1999	50.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	261
	1999	562
Licensed child care capacity	1995	737
	2000	1,478
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	14.1%
	1999	6.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	36.2%
	1999	29.5%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	29.4%
	1999	32.6%
Public clinic immunization	1995	56.7%
	1999	69.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	27.0%
	1999	18.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	321
	1999	477
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	22.1
	1998	77.3

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund



St. Louis City

► Composite County Rank

115

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	33,693	35,642	83.3%	81.5%	✓	35.9%	115
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	1,996	1,802	33.4%	32.8%	✓	19.3%	101
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	4,553	3,445	11.8%	9.5%	✓	7.6%	108
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	524	385	13.6	13.5	✓	7.6	112
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	182	136	47.5	40.3	✓	27.2	85
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	3,207	3,563	35.2	42.8	✗	24.4	111
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	1,074	1,098	11.8	13.2	✗	4.8	115
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	1,791	1,368	19.4%	13.2%	✓	4.8%	115
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	1,295	1,036	118.2	87.8	✓	49.6	109
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	280	179	227.9	147.7	✓	74.6	101

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

145

Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	91,160
	1999	83,293
Children as percent of total population	1995	25.4%
	1999	24.9%
Minority children	1995	63.8%
	1999	67.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	1,652
	1999	2,675

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	51.8%
	1995	53.4%
Children in single parent families	1990	37.6%
	1990	42.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$31,124
	1998	\$35,541
Adult unemployment	1995	7.8%
	1999	6.5%
High school graduation	1995	38.8%
	1999	38.8%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	30.8%
	1999	35.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	4,207
	1999	9,706
Licensed child care capacity	1995	9,153
	2000	11,011
Accredited child care facilities	1999	36
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	49.1%
	1999	34.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	73.5%
	1999	63.5%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	66.8%
	1999	73.1%
Public clinic immunization	1995	27.8%
	1999	100.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	25.0%
	1999	20.2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	2,029
	1999	985
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	197.2
	1998	125.4



St. Louis County

► County Seat - Clayton

► Composite County Rank

12

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	37,505	43,338	26.4%	29.3%	✗	35.9%	19
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	1,338	1,372	10.0%	10.9%	✗	19.3%	7
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	5,002	4,989	7.0%	7.1%	✗	7.6%	52
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	589	479	8.2	7.4	✓	7.6	70
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	218	200	22.5	20.9	✓	27.2	31
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	1,653	2,973	6.7	12.2	✗	24.4	3
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	647	802	2.6	3.3	✗	4.8	43
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	2,688	1,673	6.3%	3.4%	✓	4.8%	45
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	1,120	1,100	35.6	33.3	✓	49.6	21
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	180	172	58.0	51.8	✓	74.6	26

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	248,497
	1999	242,917
Children as percent of total population	1995	24.8%
	1999	24.4%
Minority children	1995	21.9%
	1999	25.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	1,402
	1999	1,412

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	11.8%
	1995	7.0%
Children in single parent families	1980	13.6%
	1990	16.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$25,963
	1998	\$33,946
Adult unemployment	1995	3.6%
	1999	2.8%
High school graduation	1995	78.7%
	1999	83.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	39.1%
	1999	41.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	3,033
	1999	6,727
Licensed child care capacity	1995	20,712
	2000	25,532
Accredited child care facilities	1999	133
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	8.8%
	1999	5.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	16.4%
	1999	14.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	14.4%
	1999	18.4%
Public clinic immunization	1995	63.6%
	1999	91.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	1999	5.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	1,799
	1999	718
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	76.7
	1998	75.8

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

146

Children's Trust Fund



Ste. Genevieve County

► County Seat - Ste. Genevieve

► Composite County Rank

19

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	680	748	32.7%	34.5%	✗	35.9%	33
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	26	42	14.4%	23.1%	✗	19.3%	67
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	43	59	4.2%	6.0%	✗	7.6%	27
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	6	6	5.9	6.6	✗	7.6	51
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	7	22.3	37.4	✗	27.2	79
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	63	69	13.5	14.2	✗	24.4	6
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	10	7	2.1	1.4	✓	4.8	9
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	30	23	4.4%	3.2%	✓	4.8%	38
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	15	20	26.0	31.5	✗	49.6	14
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	6	72.0	93.9	✗	74.6	65

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

147

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	4,669
	1999	4,869
Children as percent of total population	1995	28.1%
	1999	27.9%
Minority children	1995	2.5%
	1999	0.8%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	13.8%
	1995	11.0%
Children in single parent families	1980	6.7%
	1990	11.7%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$20,157
	1998	\$23,076
Adult unemployment	1995	5.1%
	1999	3.4%
High school graduation	1995	84.3%
	1999	84.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	38.0%
	1999	54.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	27
	1999	113
Licensed child care capacity	1995	208
	2000	523
Accredited child care facilities	1999	2
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	6.1%
	1999	2.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	16.9%
	1999	16.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	16.0%
	1999	20.1%
Public clinic immunization	1995	88.4%
	1999	94.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	1999	2.4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	57
	1999	106
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	263.0
	1998	69.0



Saline County

► County Seat - Marshall

► Composite County Rank

92

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,584	1,567	41.3%	39.9%	✓	35.9%	58
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	75	77	25.1%	26.1%	✗	19.3%	86
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	117	128	7.8%	8.6%	✗	7.6%	99
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	8	16	5.3	11.2	✗	7.6	107
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	13	22.0	58.7	✗	27.2	106
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	91	112	15.7	19.8	✗	24.4	29
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	33	44	5.7	7.8	✗	4.8	97
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	78	50	6.3%	4.1%	✓	4.8%	65
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	60	41	74.8	48.0	✓	49.6	51
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	11	82.9	123.0	✗	74.6	84

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

302

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

148

Children's Trust Fund

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► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1985	5,800
	1999	5,664
Children as percent of total population	1985	25.3%
	1999	24.9%
Minority children	1985	8.2%
	1999	9.1%
Children with limited English proficiency	1988	93
	1999	118

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	22.5%
	1995	17.8%
Children in single parent families	1980	12.8%
	1990	18.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1985	\$17,749
	1998	\$20,306
Adult unemployment	1995	4.2%
	1999	2.6%
High school graduation	1995	80.2%
	1999	80.3%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	42.0%
	1999	52.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	105
	1999	142
Licensed child care capacity	1995	220
	2000	359
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1985	9.3%
	1999	4.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	29.1%
	1999	21.3%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	24.2%
	1999	26.7%
Public clinic immunization	1995	73.4%
	1999	71.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	1999	1.8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	158
	1999	52
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	101.6
	1998	57.2

303



Schuyler County

► County Seat - Lancaster

► Composite County Rank

50

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	354	380	44.7%	48.4%	✗	35.9%	92
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	5	7	10.4%	18.4%	✗	19.3%	40
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	19	17	7.2%	6.6%	✓	7.6%	36
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	2	2	7.5	8.1	✗	7.6	77
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	2	0	49.1	0.0	✓	27.2	1
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	9	20	8.2	18.6	✗	24.4	25
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	8	5	7.3	4.6	✓	4.8	57
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	12	8	5.6%	3.6%	✓	4.8%	53
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	6	5	41.4	32.9	✓	49.6	18
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	2	4	146.7	255.4	✗	74.6	113

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

149

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	1,091
	1999	1,078
Children as percent of total population	1995	24.8%
	1999	24.4%
Minority children	1995	2.4%
	1999	0.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	8

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	22.3%
	1995	25.7%
Children in single parent families	1990	7.6%
	1990	16.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$13,973
	1998	\$15,436
Adult unemployment	1995	4.7%
	1999	3.4%
High school graduation	1995	86.0%
	1999	81.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	46.0%
	1999	50.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	23
	1999	20
Licensed child care capacity	1995	144
	2000	160
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	6.8%
	1999	2.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	26.4%
	1999	16.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	21.9%
	1999	27.3%
Public clinic immunization	1995	82.5%
	1999	96.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	6.0%
	1999	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	35
	1999	32
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	76.7
	1998	35.6



Scotland County

► County Seat - Memphis

► Composite County Rank

65

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	296	249	37.2%	32.5%	✓	35.9%	27
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	27	26	40.9%	49.1%	✗	19.3%	115
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	19	21	5.8%	6.4%	✗	7.6%	27
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	2	1	6.1	2.9	✓	7.6	7
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	3	3	62.9	63.7	✗	27.2	108
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	13	27	10.6	21.9	✗	24.4	45
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	4	10	3.3	8.1	✗	4.8	102
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	6	7	2.7%	2.9%	✗	4.8%	30
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	4	3	27.8	19.2	✓	49.6	3
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	2	2	135.2	127.7	✓	74.6	87

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	1,225
	1999	1,235
Children as percent of total population	1995	25.5%
	1999	25.1%
Minority children	1995	2.1%
	1999	0.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	27.0%
	1995	32.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.2%
	1990	11.8%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$14,072
	1998	\$16,789
Adult unemployment	1995	4.7%
	1999	2.9%
High school graduation	1995	88.1%
	1999	90.9%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	45.7%
	1999	52.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	21
	1999	28
Licensed child care capacity	1995	50
	2000	70
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	7.3%
	1999	1.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	26.4%
	1999	18.1%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	23.5%
	1999	27.6%
Public clinic immunization	1995	76.9%
	1999	81.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	10.0%
	1999	1.9%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	26
	1999	444
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	58.9
	1998	39.8

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund



Scott County

► County Seat - Benton

► Composite County Rank

63

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	2,999	3,438	40.2%	45.4%	X	35.9%	80
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	155	166	27.2%	28.6%	X	19.3%	96
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	247	282	8.1%	9.6%	X	7.6%	109
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	34	23	11.2	7.9	✓	7.6	75
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	20	21	45.3	47.6	X	27.2	95
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	139	287	12.1	25.1	X	24.4	55
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	36	27	3.1	2.4	✓	4.8	25
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	114	35	4.9%	1.6%	✓	4.8%	4
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	99	112	63.5	67.7	X	49.6	84
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	10	7	67.5	43.1	✓	74.6	16

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens

308

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	11,500
	1999	11,440
Children as percent of total population	1995	28.6%
	1999	28.2%
Minority children	1995	16.0%
	1999	17.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	9
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	27.9%
	1995	25.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	17.0%
	1990	21.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$19,516
	1998	\$21,649
Adult unemployment	1995	6.0%
	1999	4.1%
High school graduation	1995	81.9%
	1999	88.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	33.3%
	1999	44.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	376
	1999	782
Licensed child care capacity	1995	813
	2000	1,178
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	15.2%
	1999	8.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	37.4%
	1999	33.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	32.3%
	1999	38.5%
Public clinic immunization	1995	81.6%
	1999	82.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2.0%
	1999	3.4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	351
	1999	116
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	138.8
	1998	62.3

309



Shannon County

► County Seat - Eminence

► Composite County Rank

94

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	552	614	61.7%	68.1%	X	35.9%	114
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	18	19	20.0%	23.2%	X	19.3%	68
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	33	46	6.1%	8.9%	X	7.6%	104
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	4	6	7.4	12.9	X	7.6	110
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	2	2	24.7	24.1	✓	27.2	37
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	16	88	7.4	40.1	X	24.4	104
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	19	11	8.8	5.0	✓	4.8	62
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	14	2	5.3%	0.8%	✓	4.8%	1
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	16	16	59.3	55.4	✓	49.6	66
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	3	4	114.8	133.0	X	74.6	92

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Teen violent deaths

310

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

152

Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	2,151
	1999	2,192
Children as percent of total population	1995	26.8%
	1999	26.4%
Minority children	1995	2.3%
	1999	0.5%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990	36.8%
	1995	51.7%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.6%
	1990	13.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$14,567
	1998	\$15,645
Adult unemployment	1995	7.1%
	1999	5.2%
High school graduation	1995	74.3%
	1999	97.1%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	28.4%
	1999	41.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	14
	1999	82
Licensed child care capacity	1995	10
	2000	100
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	14.6%
	1999	5.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	46.5%
	1999	41.4%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	40.6%
	1999	51.0%
Public clinic immunization	1995	45.7%
	1999	79.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	1999	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	46
	1999	38
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	16.4
	1998	24.7

311



Shelby County

► County Seat - Shelbyville

► Composite County Rank

34

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Child deaths
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	427	448	34.1%	35.6%	✗	35.9%	40
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	7	16	8.5%	19.8%	✗	19.3%	47
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	18	25	4.1%	5.5%	✗	7.6%	9
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	0	1	0.0	2.6	✗	7.6	5
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	2	0	28.6	0.0	✓	27.2	1
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	11	33	6.1	19.4	✗	24.4	28
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	11	12	6.1	7.1	✗	4.8	90
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	15	13	3.6%	3.1%	✓	4.8%	37
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	10	12	44.1	51.9	✗	49.6	58
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	1	2	48.6	91.3	✗	74.6	61

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	1,792
	1999	1,702
Children as percent of total population	1995	25.0%
	1999	25.6%
Minority children	1995	3.0%
	1999	2.5%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	20.8%
	1995	18.6%
	1998	9.4%
	1990	14.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$16,474
	1998	\$18,896
Adult unemployment	1995	4.4%
	1999	5.7%
High school graduation	1995	90.5%
	1999	88.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	40.2%
	1999	55.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	24
	1999	19
Licensed child care capacity	1995	178
	2000	195
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	6.1%
	1999	2.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	24.9%
	1999	18.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	22.4%
	1999	25.4%
Public clinic immunization	1995	96.2%
	1999	98.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	3.0%
	1999	4.9%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	33
	1999	204
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	49.0
	1998	39.8

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

153

Children's Trust Fund



Stoddard County

► County Seat - Bloomfield

► Composite County Rank

102

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,970	2,451	35.7%	43.6%	X	35.9%	74
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	92	84	29.5%	26.8%	✓	19.3%	90
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	100	131	5.8%	7.9%	X	7.6%	80
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	10	13	5.8	8.2	X	7.6	79
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	9	7	32.3	25.1	✓	27.2	41
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	80	121	10.8	16.5	X	24.4	15
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	30	82	4.1	11.2	X	4.8	114
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	85	89	5.0%	5.5%	X	4.8%	93
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	68	53	65.0	48.1	✓	49.6	53
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	13	46.7	110.8	X	74.6	76

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

314

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	7,398
	1999	7,340
Children as percent of total population	1995	25.1%
	1999	24.8%
Minority children	1995	4.0%
	1999	3.1%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	27.3%
	1995	25.9%
Children in single parent families	1980	12.7%
	1990	16.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$17,000
	1998	\$18,846
Adult unemployment	1995	8.7%
	1999	4.9%
High school graduation	1995	83.0%
	1999	78.8%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	37.0%
	1999	50.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	91
	1999	141
Licensed child care capacity	1995	335
	2000	510
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	11.5%
	1999	5.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	32.3%
	1999	26.3%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	27.4%
	1999	32.7%
Public clinic immunization	1995	86.5%
	1999	88.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	10.0%
	1999	0.7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	145
	1999	135
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	56.2
	1998	54.0

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

154

Children's Trust Fund

315



Stone County

► County Seat - Galena

► Composite County Rank

54

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,680	1,989	43.0%	48.8%	✗	35.9%	94
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	73	66	23.8%	21.1%	✓	19.3%	51
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	99	110	7.8%	8.0%	✗	7.6%	83
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	9	8	7.1	5.1	✓	7.6	31
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	6	3	34.3	14.0	✓	27.2	19
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	53	41	9.7	7.0	✓	24.4	1
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	21	24	3.8	4.1	✗	4.8	52
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	74	40	6.2%	3.3%	✓	4.8%	41
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	54	52	67.8	57.3	✓	49.6	69
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	6	77.6	70.3	✓	74.6	42

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

155

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	5,474
	1999	5,860
Children as percent of total population	1995	21.7%
	1999	21.3%
Minority children	1995	3.2%
	1999	1.5%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	3
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	21.2%
	1995	25.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.8%
	1990	13.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$16,682
	1998	\$18,242
Adult unemployment	1995	10.8%
	1999	8.0%
High school graduation	1995	77.8%
	1999	78.3%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	45.5%
	1999	46.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	37
	1999	156
Licensed child care capacity	1995	305
	2000	300
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	8.8%
	1999	4.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	32.4%
	1999	28.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	25.6%
	1999	37.4%
Public clinic immunization	1995	70.2%
	1999	90.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	4.0%
	1999	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	92
	1999	50
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	38.3
	1998	44.2



Sullivan County

► County Seat - Milan

► Composite County Rank

83

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	374	492	40.8%	45.9%	✗	35.9%	85
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	13	34	18.3%	33.0%	✗	19.3%	103
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	28	42	7.5%	11.7%	✗	7.6%	114
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	2	2	5.3	4.3	✓	7.6	21
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	1	0	18.6	0.0	✓	27.2	1
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	15	16	10.5	10.7	✗	24.4	2
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	12	5	8.4	3.4	✓	4.8	45
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	18	8	5.8%	2.8%	✓	4.8%	28
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	9	23	45.5	100.4	✗	49.6	113
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	1	3	51.7	136.4	✗	74.6	95

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	1,435
	1999	1,492
Children as percent of total population	1995	22.1%
	1999	21.7%
Minority children	1995	2.1%
	1999	0.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	17
	1999	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	23.6%
	1995	26.8%
Children in single parent families	1990	8.7%
	1990	13.8%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$19,613
	1998	\$23,617
Adult unemployment	1995	4.5%
	1999	2.0%
High school graduation	1995	86.5%
	1999	89.2%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	44.1%
	1999	54.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	18
	1999	31
Licensed child care capacity	1995	30
	2000	30
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	7.1%
	1999	3.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	25.4%
	1999	27.7%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	23.2%
	1999	33.2%
Public clinic immunization	1995	84.8%
	1999	75.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	9.0%
	1999	4.8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	42
	1999	207
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	49.6
	1998	28.7

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

156

Children's Trust Fund



Taney County

► County Seat - Forsyth

► Composite County Rank

101

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,649	2,321	33.3%	41.1%	X	35.9%	63
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	96	113	20.7%	21.6%	X	19.3%	58
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	114	176	6.5%	9.2%	X	7.6%	106
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	22	16	12.5	6.4	✓	7.6	48
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	8	22.0	29.5	X	27.2	57
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	146	294	21.5	39.9	X	24.4	103
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	23	54	3.4	7.3	X	4.8	92
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	81	118	5.6%	7.5%	X	4.8%	109
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	69	94	66.3	80.8	X	49.6	104
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	7	75.0	59.5	✓	74.6	31

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

320

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

157

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	6,801
	1999	7,368
Children as percent of total population	1995	21.1%
	1999	20.8%
Minority children	1995	3.0%
	1999	1.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	35
	1999	21

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	18.0%
	1995	18.9%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.2%
	1990	15.7%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$17,370
	1998	\$19,338
Adult unemployment	1995	8.6%
	1999	6.2%
High school graduation	1995	75.2%
	1999	73.3%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	50.1%
	1999	45.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	48
	1999	142
Licensed child care capacity	1995	556
	2000	616
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	5.5%
	1999	3.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	28.2%
	1999	30.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	22.6%
	1999	41.2%
Public clinic immunization	1995	61.5%
	1999	81.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	1999	0.4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	153
	1999	169
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	73.2
	1998	86.3

321



Texas County

► County Seat - Houston

► Composite County Rank

106

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	2,081	2,113	46.7%	51.0%	X	35.9%	96
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	90	62	31.8%	23.5%	✓	19.3%	72
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	65	105	4.8%	7.6%	X	7.6%	72
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	8	16	5.9	12.0	X	7.6	108
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	8	6	34.6	25.6	✓	27.2	43
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	215	141	35.6	23.5	✓	24.4	49
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	58	48	9.6	8.0	✓	4.8	99
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	85	82	5.9%	6.0%	X	4.8%	101
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	68	58	89.1	71.7	✓	49.6	94
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	9	7	120.9	86.3	✓	74.6	55

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
High school dropouts

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children 158 Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	6,033
	1999	6,006
Children as percent of total population	1995	27.1%
	1999	26.7%
Minority children	1995	2.6%
	1999	1.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	30.8%
	1995	29.2%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.0%
	1990	16.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$15,647
	1998	\$18,128
Adult unemployment	1995	9.6%
	1999	8.8%
High school graduation	1995	82.1%
	1999	80.6%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	33.3%
	1999	46.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	54
	1999	158
Licensed child care capacity	1995	110
	2000	247
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	13.1%
	1999	5.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	35.9%
	1999	29.5%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	30.5%
	1999	38.4%
Public clinic immunization	1995	72.5%
	1999	77.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	6.0%
	1999	5.8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	120
	1999	300
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	67.5
	1998	93.3



Vernon County

► County Seat - Nevada

► Composite County Rank

90

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,287	1,427	37.9%	42.6%	✗	35.9%	68
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	47	58	20.7%	21.3%	✗	19.3%	52
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	99	95	8.0%	7.9%	✓	7.6%	80
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	16	20	13.0	14.9	✗	7.6	113
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	1	25.5	5.1	✓	27.2	7
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	159	288	31.0	56.3	✗	24.4	115
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	25	26	4.9	5.1	✗	4.8	67
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	56	46	5.4%	4.4%	✓	4.8%	73
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	47	37	58.1	42.2	✓	49.6	40
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	10	1	139.6	12.8	✓	74.6	1

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

159

Children's Trust Fund

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DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	5,130
	1999	5,111
Children as percent of total population	1995	26.6%
	1999	26.2%
Minority children	1995	3.0%
	1999	1.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	24.7%
	1995	21.8%
Children in single parent families	1980	12.8%
	1990	17.4%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$18,235
	1998	\$19,732
Adult unemployment	1995	4.4%
	1999	2.9%
High school graduation	1995	79.5%
	1999	86.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	38.1%
	1999	53.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	41
	1999	143
Licensed child care capacity	1995	310
	2000	339
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	9.6%
	1999	4.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	32.0%
	1999	25.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/ Medicaid	1995	27.7%
	1999	37.4%
Public clinic immunization	1995	89.4%
	1999	94.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2.0%
	1999	4.7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	223
	1999	125
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	110.9
	1998	147.5

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Warren County

► County Seat - Warrenton

► Composite County Rank

66

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	935	1,073	27.9%	29.0%	X	35.9%	17
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	55	74	18.1%	23.3%	X	19.3%	70
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	101	89	6.5%	5.7%	✓	7.6%	11
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	19	8	12.2	5.2	✓	7.6	32
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	3	29.9	11.3	✓	27.2	16
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	107	168	16.8	23.7	X	24.4	51
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	29	49	4.6	6.9	X	4.8	88
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	66	59	6.8%	5.9%	✓	4.8%	98
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	41	43	56.8	51.8	✓	49.6	57
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	4	7	61.5	85.5	X	74.6	52

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	6,357
	1999	7,103
Children as percent of total population	1995	28.3%
	1999	27.9%
Minority children	1995	5.2%
	1999	4.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	.6
	1999	11

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	15.3%
	1995	10.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	8.2%
	1990	13.2%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$18,705
	1998	\$20,850
Adult unemployment	1995	4.5%
	1999	3.5%
High school graduation	1995	74.2%
	1999	77.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	43.1%
	1999	51.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	47
	1999	87
Licensed child care capacity	1995	132
	2000	206
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	6.7%
	1999	2.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	19.8%
	1999	13.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	17.3%
	1999	17.5%
Public clinic immunization	1995	61.5%
	1999	82.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	1.0%
	1999	9.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	.59
	1999	248
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	80.9
	1998	60.3

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

160

Children's Trust Fund



Washington County

► County Seat - Potosi

► Composite County Rank

111

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,976	2,008	51.5%	51.7%	✗	35.9%	98
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	85	112	32.0%	34.1%	✗	19.3%	105
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	90	131	6.0%	9.0%	✗	7.6%	105
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	21	7	14.0	4.6	✓	7.6	23
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	11	8	45.3	31.3	✓	27.2	67
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	332	237	51.3	34.8	✓	24.4	89
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	28	73	4.3	10.7	✗	4.8	112
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	69	73	6.2%	8.0%	✗	4.8%	110
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	58	69	65.4	70.1	✗	49.6	87
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	8	12	93.3	120.5	✗	74.6	83

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

161

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	6,471
	1999	6,812
Children as percent of total population	1995	29.5%
	1999	29.2%
Minority children	1995	2.9%
	1999	1.6%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	6
	1999	6

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	37.6%
	1995	38.9%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.7%
	1990	18.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$17,210
	1998	\$20,439
Adult unemployment	1995	10.0%
	1999	7.3%
High school graduation	1995	73.4%
	1999	69.4%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	34.8%
	1999	45.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	168
	1999	226
Licensed child care capacity	1995	190
	2000	264
Accredited child care facilities	1999	2
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	19.4%
	1999	8.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	47.8%
	1999	38.0%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	40.5%
	1999	41.9%
Public clinic immunization	1995	78.2%
	1999	89.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	11.0%
	1999	10.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	111
	1999	85
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	47.2
	1998	72.6



Wayne County

► County Seat - Greenville

► Composite County Rank

110

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,266	1,272	60.4%	61.8%	X	35.9%	110
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	54	53	36.5%	35.3%	✓	19.3%	107
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	50	80	6.6%	10.6%	X	7.6%	111
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	9	11	11.9	15.1	X	7.6	114
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	7	8	62.9	68.6	X	27.2	110
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	26	129	8.6	41.8	X	24.4	109
Out-of-home placement entries 1995/1999	14	6	4.6	1.9	✓	4.8	13
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	44	33	7.4%	5.2%	✓	4.8%	88
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	30	34	70.6	72.5	X	49.6	96
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	6	122.8	129.3	X	74.6	88

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

330

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

162

Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	3,031
	1999	3,083
Children as percent of total population	1995	24.0%
	1999	23.6%
Minority children	1995	2.3%
	1999	0.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	39.1%
	1995	39.0%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.9%
	1990	17.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$13,865
	1998	\$15,789
Adult unemployment	1995	18.0%
	1999	7.8%
High school graduation	1995	73.6%
	1999	73.4%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	31.7%
	1999	44.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	.41
	1999	128
Licensed child care capacity	1995	56
	2000	96
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	22.2%
	1999	9.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	56.9%
	1999	43.5%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	49.4%
	1999	48.4%
Public clinic immunization	1995	83.8%
	1999	90.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	17.0%
	1999	2.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	.80
	1999	168
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	36.4
	1998	29.0

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Webster County

► County Seat - Marshfield

► Composite County Rank

61

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,433	1,649	34.6%	36.9%	✗	35.9%	47
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	126	161	30.0%	34.4%	✗	19.3%	106
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	116	134	6.3%	7.0%	✗	7.6%	48
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	15	15	8.1	6.7	✓	7.6	52
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	13	16	46.5	50.5	✗	27.2	100
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	94	222	12.1	25.9	✗	24.4	60
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	12	18	1.5	2.1	✗	4.8	16
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	94	42	8.0%	3.3%	✓	4.8%	41
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	63	61	67.1	55.2	✓	49.6	65
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	11	7	124.3	64.6	✓	74.6	35

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

332

Citizens for Missouri's Children

163

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	7,756
	1999	8,556
Children as percent of total population	1995	28.8%
	1999	28.5%
Minority children	1995	2.7%
	1999	1.1%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	3

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	23.7%
	1995	17.4%
Children in single parent families	1980	8.0%
	1990	12.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$16,948
	1998	\$19,412
Adult unemployment	1995	4.4%
	1999	2.9%
High school graduation	1995	79.0%
	1999	78.4%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	48.5%
	1999	56.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	62
	1999	214
Licensed child care capacity	1995	220
	2000	304
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	6.0%
	1999	2.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	21.4%
	1999	18.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	17.7%
	1999	24.5%
Public clinic immunization	1995	75.3%
	1999	88.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	11.0%
	1999	1.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	91
	1999	27
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	45.5
	1998	56.8

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Worth County

► County Seat - Grant City

► Composite County Rank

25

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	224	206	48.1%	45.8%	✓	35.9%	83
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	7	3	25.0%	9.1%	✓	19.3%	3
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	5	6	3.7%	4.8%	✗	7.6%	5
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	2	1	14.8	7.6	✓	7.6	71
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	0	2	0.0	90.4	✗	27.2	113
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	0	21	0.0	38.2	✗	24.4	99
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	0	0	0.0	0.0	NC	4.8	1
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	3	4	1.9%	2.6%	✗	4.8%	23
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	5	4	86.2	65.6	✓	49.6	79
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	2	1	308.2	143.7	✓	74.6	97

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

No Change NC

Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	573
	1999	550
Children as percent of total population	1995	24.3%
	1999	24.0%
Minority children	1995	2.0%
	1999	0.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	26.7%
	1995	30.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.1%
	1990	11.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$12,943
	1998	\$15,012
Adult unemployment	1995	5.4%
	1999	3.8%
High school graduation	1995	80.0%
	1999	96.8%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	40.7%
	1999	53.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	21
	1999	7
Licensed child care capacity	1995	30
	2000	50
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	7.2%
	1999	1.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	36.5%
	1999	21.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	32.8%
	1999	32.3%
Public clinic immunization	1995	88.0%
	1999	89.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	10.0%
	1999	26.7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	10
	1999	108
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	54.3
	1998	114.4

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

164

Children's Trust Fund



Wright County

► County Seat - Hartville

► Composite County Rank

79

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/1999	1,953	2,130	50.5%	55.2%	✗	35.9%	101
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/1999	77	67	31.2%	24.5%	✓	19.3%	78
Low birthweight infants 1990-94/1995-99	84	74	7.2%	6.3%	✓	7.6%	25
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1990-94/1995-99	6	9	5.2	7.1	✗	7.6	66
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	5	6	26.2	28.3	✗	27.2	52
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1995/1999	115	229	21.8	41.2	✗	24.4	108
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1995/1999	27	17	5.1	3.1	✓	4.8	40
Annual high school dropouts 1995/1999	75	47	6.3%	3.9%	✓	4.8%	60
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1995/1999	50	52	78.2	73.3	✓	49.6	99
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-94/1995-99	9	8	153.6	111.3	✓	74.6	77

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	5,273
	1999	5,559
Children as percent of total population	1995	28.3%
	1999	27.9%
Minority children	1995	3.2%
	1999	1.5%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	1999	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1993	31.1%
	1995	32.2%
Children in single parent families	1980	16.3%
	1990	16.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$15,517
	1998	\$18,079
Adult unemployment	1995	12.4%
	1999	5.2%
High school graduation	1995	77.0%
	1999	84.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	41.1%
	1999	46.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	52
	1999	134
Licensed child care capacity	1995	148
	2000	238
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	11.0%
	1999	4.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	33.8%
	1999	29.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	30.1%
	1999	37.3%
Public clinic immunization	1995	80.8%
	1999	74.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	1999	6.8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	111
	1999	659
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	42.6
	1998	38.7

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2000

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Appendix 1: Raw Data

County	Total Population	Minority Under 18		Children Below Poverty		Children in One Parent Families		Total Paying Child Support Cases	
	1999	1995	1999	1995 (est.)	1999	1995	1999	1995	1999
Adair	24,200	155	121	1,011	875	705	830	559	1,048
Andrew	15,585	104	35	633	517	304	478	346	759
Atchison	7,021	36	41	359	316	220	247	140	328
Audrain	23,449	631	646	1,356	1,087	836	1,020	997	1,628
Barry	33,189	303	173	1,837	1,461	633	1,050	794	1,419
Barton	12,133	116	70	622	611	277	400	270	589
Bates	16,061	128	77	992	841	381	583	368	787
Beniar	17,345	81	21	920	834	274	435	312	679
Bollinger	11,829	80	36	741	690	246	316	305	484
Boone	130,179	4,475	4,827	4,909	3,356	3,586	5,311	2,667	4,799
Buchanan	81,635	1,444	1,291	5,258	4,259	3,743	4,716	3,886	7,143
Butler	40,379	1,058	1,061	3,759	4,068	1,746	2,144	1,442	2,399
Caldwell	8,926	49	9	527	364	173	294	208	424
Callaway	37,904	630	614	1,599	1,241	967	1,398	774	1,198
Camden	34,596	187	77	1,435	1,105	457	893	598	1,132
Cape Girardeau	67,200	1,517	1,630	2,642	2,042	1,738	2,429	1,657	3,270
Carroll	10,108	121	93	621	636	317	461	396	694
Carter	6,292	45	20	608	655	159	271	160	363
Cass	83,099	944	771	2,814	1,964	1,499	2,690	1,386	2,710
Cedar	13,395	80	27	876	773	320	480	270	572
Chariton	8,557	129	103	460	490	209	260	184	287
Christian	51,353	373	196	1,746	1,184	722	1,313	868	1,556
Clark	7,367	41	3	482	462	280	299	299	431
Clay	180,111	2,483	2,247	4,695	2,826	4,868	6,153	3,958	7,145
Clinton	19,522	250	212	730	474	467	605	447	811
Cole	69,512	1,196	1,343	2,074	1,231	1,853	2,421	1,309	1,461
Cooper	16,153	348	497	685	570	408	518	348	665
Crawford	22,427	131	33	1,449	1,411	554	766	641	1,180
Dade	7,939	78	41	463	392	145	229	106	260
Dallas	15,570	122	56	1,081	944	329	471	281	621
Davies	8,051	61	26	589	533	172	183	171	341
DeKalb	11,288	57	41	435	449	237	234	148	380
Dent	14,257	109	55	1,186	1,198	403	537	424	846
Douglas	12,421	91	33	1,020	1,150	312	409	262	688
Dunklin	32,526	1,403	1,461	3,804	4,052	2,056	2,152	1,878	3,151
Franklin	93,128	846	537	3,794	2,430	2,159	3,137	1,962	3,111
Gasconade	14,975	81	16	547	427	306	450	297	591
Gentry	6,872	41	16	328	293	128	230	111	227
Greene	227,002	3,004	2,558	11,585	8,549	6,911	8,693	5,838	9,488
Grundy	10,134	70	26	593	594	290	377	305	550
Harrison	8,413	55	25	499	491	244	253	212	337
Henry	21,288	221	149	1,315	1,065	577	814	560	1,283
Hickory	8,728	47	20	521	611	131	209	163	346
Holt	5,562	37	10	307	309	158	168	92	210
Howard	9,861	248	258	470	440	332	366	208	406
Howell	36,070	284	143	2,929	2,541	881	1,497	957	2,264
Iron	10,936	81	40	935	829	298	457	322	614
Jackson	654,484	52,082	56,878	46,510	33,819	36,915	42,437	18,028	30,806
Jasper	100,267	1,461	1,176	5,865	5,036	3,370	4,454	3,488	6,244
Jefferson	198,116	1,780	1,056	7,471	4,482	4,540	7,449	3,957	7,369
Johnson	48,053	1,181	1,322	2,040	1,424	899	1,472	887	1,890
Knox	4,312	27	8	259	285	100	136	113	190
Laclede	31,419	257	144	1,808	1,587	832	1,115	808	1,586
Lafayette	32,810	489	426	1,689	1,316	762	1,246	761	1,518
Lawrence	33,494	285	141	1,917	1,878	906	1,306	1,026	1,757
Lewis	10,230	150	127	498	429	280	380	252	482
Lincoln	37,733	453	378	1,558	1,015	550	1,135	584	1,093
Linn	13,867	104	48	732	563	358	619	407	795

County	Children Receiving Cash Assistance		Children Receiving Food Stamps		Children Enrolled in Medicaid		Children Tested for Elevated Blood Lead Levels		Juvenile Law Violation Referrals	
	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1999	1998	1995	1998
Adair	307	136	1,115	884	1,007	1,213	15	68	124	
Andrew	192	80	740	495	633	861	0	63	84	
Atchison	93	40	396	232	322	431	2	14	18	
Audrain	492	298	1,452	1,223	1,347	1,579	6	241	313	
Barry	812	409	2,637	2,342	2,020	2,804	0	220	255	
Barton	248	116	821	653	708	824	14	50	62	
Bates	355	132	1,263	1,023	1,077	1,250	3	162	127	
Benton	383	242	1,190	1,243	973	1,482	2	40	27	
Bollinger	230	96	828	759	773	1,034	0	35	18	
Boone	2,681	1,441	6,695	6,259	5,924	7,885	15	1,548	1,314	
Buchanan	3,015	1,055	7,378	5,428	6,472	6,597	70	856	971	
Butler	1,594	680	4,311	3,441	3,584	4,022	6	489	351	
Caldwell	199	42	688	477	580	746	5	23	27	
Callaway	687	359	2,089	1,728	1,964	2,623	2	229	262	
Cameron	488	291	1,759	1,636	1,471	2,292	3	177	168	
Cape Girardeau	1,279	661	3,647	2,986	2,943	3,598	8	810	675	
Carroll	279	105	811	601	763	909	4	80	71	
Carler	291	96	816	616	687	825	3	16	36	
Cass	1,116	421	3,236	2,386	2,802	3,153	4	491	447	
Cedar	298	152	1,069	923	950	1,280	8	68	149	
Chariton	117	57	453	307	443	470	9	58	20	
Christian	576	276	2,151	2,042	1,822	3,039	5	316	323	
Clark	164	79	518	403	438	533	2	56	51	
Clay	2,055	689	6,013	3,919	4,903	5,070	2	1,155	1,401	
Clinton	326	72	970	630	832	900	3	76	17	
Cole	1,126	527	2,693	2,236	2,512	2,939	4	337	449	
Cooper	249	67	733	555	755	748	0	184	173	
Crawford	663	360	1,966	1,708	1,599	1,900	4	179	306	
Dade	143	47	554	370	545	629	0	51	68	
Dallas	342	249	1,194	1,041	963	1,286	1	69	114	
Davies	114	35	547	404	496	630	1	42	31	
DeKalb	165	54	561	429	480	572	0	22	12	
Dent	467	204	1,405	1,206	1,149	1,538	11	72	60	
Douglas	322	187	1,097	936	956	1,458	0	38	73	
Dunklin	2,423	1,321	5,144	4,596	4,146	4,763	23	530	248	
Franklin	1,551	574	4,892	3,483	3,915	4,126	6	881	1,099	
Gasconade	151	56	598	519	539	683	2	48	156	
Gentry	54	24	302	246	291	314	0	66	47	
Greene	4,199	2,240	12,927	11,344	10,534	14,499	39	955	2,539	
Grundy	234	71	766	614	663	830	4	82	81	
Harrison	131	41	637	429	483	660	2	48	38	
Henry	520	230	1,653	1,407	1,324	1,676	4	224	160	
Hickory	253	94	723	663	609	882	0	25	15	
Holt	77	18	347	194	272	340	0	50	30	
Howard	133	68	584	531	516	686	1	58	92	
Howell	1,092	465	3,556	3,107	2,881	3,733	4	219	318	
Iron	474	227	1,264	1,004	1,088	1,139	35	52	59	
Jackson	29,759	16,075	56,919	41,905	50,388	53,165	433	4,167	4,164	
Jasper	2,682	1,202	8,138	6,750	6,564	8,695	73	501	528	
Jefferson	3,497	1,352	9,754	6,854	8,019	9,107	11	1,086	1,263	
Johnson	802	306	2,448	1,750	2,019	2,476	6	286	218	
Knox	65	20	217	210	221	334	5	126	154	
Laclede	731	380	2,398	2,127	2,020	2,559	1	306	328	
Lafayette	629	199	2,070	1,401	1,779	1,868	4	157	194	
Lawrence	680	345	2,299	2,096	1,939	2,708	5	224	218	
Lewis	209	84	640	500	495	561	13	114	230	
Lincoln	840	361	2,133	2,150	1,894	2,407	2	295	430	
Linn	276	98	836	735	822	1,019	4	76	41	

County	Total Population 1999	Minority Under 18		Children Below Poverty		Children in One Parent Families		Total Paying Child Support Cases	
		1995	1999	1993 (est.)	1995	1993	1999	1995	1999
Livingston	14,024	133	85	750	767	469	589	391	798
Macon	15,450	207	174	718	571	385	479	379	811
Madison	11,650	79	29	855	809	331	508	294	645
Maries	8,423	60	21	465	409	167	264	145	281
Marion	27,719	620	595	1,821	1,482	930	1,390	168	1,787
McDonald	20,158	333	228	1,440	1,348	466	803	530	1,131
Mercer	3,956	20	4	186	237	74	95	83	136
Miller	22,624	161	60	1,590	1,333	532	953	520	1,032
Mississippi	13,339	1,178	1,251	1,818	2,089	1,150	1,214	995	1,724
Moniteau	13,313	106	53	504	434	329	447	262	508
Monroe	9,137	165	161	479	442	222	269	153	278
Montgomery	12,110	156	132	622	498	278	455	291	581
Morgan	18,908	123	70	1,099	928	347	515	275	696
New Madrid	19,933	1,482	1,555	2,282	2,648	1,481	1,504	1,278	2,505
Newton	49,714	730	533	2,663	2,159	1,175	1,699	1,254	2,353
Nodaway	20,531	139	91	847	797	467	664	382	639
Oregon	10,295	62	23	819	1,040	367	372	173	369
Osage	12,524	81	20	381	356	202	304	129	316
Ozark	9,970	57	21	655	770	240	248	125	328
Pemiscot	21,150	2,581	2,735	3,474	4,458	2,240	2,229	1,574	3,237
Perry	17,431	133	58	670	537	398	567	354	718
Pettis	37,110	662	612	2,145	1,785	1,282	1,645	1,227	2,343
Phelps	38,954	480	464	2,200	1,625	1,053	1,505	1,035	1,915
Pike	16,411	357	346	1,078	1,044	565	737	524	721
Platte	71,888	1,174	1,217	1,636	838	1,674	2,258	1,032	1,867
Polk	25,740	188	112	1,442	1,122	428	723	436	901
Pulaski	38,230	2,364	2,655	2,302	1,890	1,281	1,701	1,050	1,785
Putnam	4,872	26	6	296	297	119	160	119	216
Rails	9,169	82	55	355	340	131	237	170	259
Randolph	23,863	522	520	1,523	1,298	886	1,116	781	1,313
Ray	23,759	276	197	1,044	866	487	850	625	1,111
Reynolds	6,627	39	16	581	712	167	274	188	354
Ripley	14,174	94	36	1,560	1,905	452	655	422	857
St. Charles	280,448	4,238	4,192	6,323	3,263	4,272	7,984	2,885	5,538
St. Clair	9,276	49	11	630	625	250	289	200	435
St. Francois	55,790	355	159	3,622	2,847	1,429	2,314	1,741	3,499
St. Louis City	333,960	58,168	56,417	50,289	53,423	44,544	42,589	21,275	29,147
St. Louis County	996,181	54,535	60,830	30,169	17,328	36,476	41,231	15,963	25,019
Ste. Genevieve	17,462	117	38	651	499	319	524	251	550
Saline	22,782	474	515	1,296	1,030	841	1,093	834	1,446
Schuyler	4,415	27	8	243	275	100	172	109	231
Scotland	4,921	26	5	340	408	107	144	127	225
Scott	40,564	1,839	1,992	3,287	2,910	2,124	2,402	1,658	3,338
Shannon	8,298	49	12	804	1,062	222	283	151	419
Shelby	6,660	53	42	376	338	189	253	163	317
Stoddard	29,633	297	228	2,045	1,926	1,033	1,196	1,090	2,068
Stone	27,506	173	85	1,125	1,054	295	536	464	832
Sullivan	8,864	30	11	340	372	160	190	164	348
Taney	35,490	204	100	1,201	1,006	497	831	627	1,203
Texas	22,470	159	73	1,890	1,702	658	962	478	1,146
Vernon	19,888	156	86	1,284	1,096	674	865	684	1,282
Warren	25,435	333	309	965	574	357	726	397	697
Washington	23,354	188	107	2,473	2,388	713	1,110	760	1,520
Wayne	13,046	71	28	1,208	1,090	356	490	290	692
Webster	26,977	210	90	1,828	1,198	521	878	607	1,174
Worth	2,295	11	4	158	174	77	70	55	110
Wright	19,934	170	81	1,610	1,551	479	758	557	1,125
Missouri	5,468,338	218,353	223,047	303,044	251,328	210,991	256,615	139,101	242,289

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County	Children Receiving Cash Assistance		Children Receiving Food Stamps		Children Enrolled in Medicaid		Children Tested for Elevated Blood Lead Levels		Juvenile Law Violation Referrals	
	1993	1999	1993	1999	1993	1999	1993	1999	1993	1999
Livingston	279	87	999	701	988	953	0	104	142	
Macon	225	87	846	720	747	914	1	228	184	
Madison	348	124	1,102	883	849	985	34	146	118	
Marion	185	84	516	424	473	562	3	12	42	
McDonald	870	371	2,314	1,913	1,936	2,209	58	330	427	
Mercer	672	342	2,346	2,091	1,658	2,279	2	113	77	
Miller	65	34	280	189	176	242	0	26	27	
Mississippi	553	307	1,897	1,564	1,636	2,170	2	143	240	
Monteau	1,217	729	2,593	2,078	2,071	2,156	28	274	286	
Monroe	142	61	566	411	509	540	3	47	77	
Montgomery	116	48	430	342	400	523	4	40	56	
Morgan	267	93	862	659	749	861	5	177	121	
New Madrid	469	168	1,350	1,153	1,130	1,460	1	108	134	
Newton	1,405	613	2,942	2,248	2,523	2,467	17	152	163	
Nodaway	870	412	3,358	2,791	2,632	3,354	10	337	324	
Oregon	211	56	816	422	742	654	2	149	135	
Osage	296	181	1,101	969	827	1,197	2	17	38	
Ozark	111	74	413	329	368	497	0	28	35	
Pemiscot	284	131	847	743	781	1,015	0	37	24	
Perry	2,208	1,149	4,478	3,638	3,840	3,970	20	140	280	
Pettis	251	109	771	643	696	1,014	8	118	179	
Phelps	837	375	2,571	2,312	2,366	2,836	10	396	306	
Pike	943	425	2,763	2,241	2,444	2,914	5	224	268	
Piatte	388	180	1,211	941	983	1,252	3	100	165	
Polk	581	180	1,761	1,207	1,477	1,584	3	360	329	
Pulaski	506	219	1,765	1,680	1,611	2,200	5	68	127	
Putnam	910	364	2,931	2,139	2,106	2,752	4	274	297	
Ralls	97	31	378	270	324	412	1	40	30	
Randolph	149	52	533	333	406	502	4	45	41	
Ray	787	262	2,075	1,567	1,784	1,974	8	293	307	
Reynolds	400	151	1,253	943	972	1,040	2	317	277	
Ripley	296	134	728	627	721	843	4	17	42	
St. Charles	740	313	1,925	1,499	1,599	1,830	3	142	134	
St. Clair	3,061	1,288	7,505	5,479	6,023	7,417	3	1,443	2,749	
St. Francois	273	131	770	650	645	756	18	52	44	
St. Louis City	1,903	845	4,890	4,133	3,970	4,562	108	150	522	
St. Louis County	44,761	28,727	66,962	52,870	60,874	60,858	3,214	8,314	4,832	
St. Genevieve	21,909	13,833	40,755	35,297	35,810	44,595	489	8,581	8,584	
Saline	286	118	790	798	746	981	3	612	167	
Schuyler	537	228	1,690	1,206	1,404	1,515	5	287	157	
Scotland	74	26	288	182	239	294	1	40	18	
Scott	89	20	324	223	288	340	1	33	21	
Shannon	1,748	986	4,305	3,849	3,716	4,403	29	744	339	
Shelby	315	120	1,000	907	874	1,119	0	17	27	
Stoddard	110	37	446	308	401	432	2	43	33	
Stone	848	372	2,387	1,927	2,028	2,400	2	212	201	
Sullivan	482	267	1,775	1,662	1,401	2,193	0	105	121	
Taney	102	47	365	413	333	496	2	35	20	
Texas	371	272	1,915	2,227	1,535	3,033	1	240	272	
Vernon	789	346	2,165	1,769	1,839	2,304	5	203	269	
Warren	490	234	1,643	1,301	1,423	1,913	8	278	353	
Washington	426	202	1,260	951	1,098	1,244	6	240	196	
Wayne	1,258	565	3,098	2,586	2,621	2,851	41	155	241	
Webster	672	277	1,725	1,342	1,497	1,493	1	54	44	
Worth	462	182	1,662	1,573	1,374	2,099	3	170	219	
Wright	41	8	209	116	188	178	4	15	31	
Missouri	581	256	1,780	1,617	1,589	2,075	8	114	104	
	172,390	92,932	385,467	310,192	332,432	385,859	5,092	44,048	46,338	

Appendix 2: Data Notes and Sources

Outcome Measures

1. **Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch** – number of students who are enrolled in free or reduced-price National School Lunch Program. Children from households with incomes less than 130% of poverty are eligible for free lunches; those from households below 185% of poverty are eligible for reduced-price lunches. Rate is expressed as percent of total school enrollment. Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
2. **Births to mothers without high school diploma** – number of live births that occur to women who have less than 12 years of education as indicated on the birth certificates. Rate is expressed as a percent of all live births. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
3. **Low birthweight infants** – number of live infants recorded as having a birthweight under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). Rate is expressed as percent of total live births. Data were aggregated over five year periods in order to provide more stable rates. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
4. **Infant mortality** – number of deaths to infants under one year of age. Rate is expressed per 1,000 live births. Data were aggregated over five year periods in order to provide more stable rates. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
5. **Child deaths, ages 1-14** – number of deaths from all causes of children ages 1 to 14. Rate is expressed per 100,000 children of that age group. Data were aggregated over five year periods in order to provide more stable rates. Source: Missouri Department of Health; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
6. **Child Abuse and Neglect** – number of child abuse victims from reports classified as "probable cause," indicating that child abuse or neglect has occurred plus the children receiving family assessments. Rate

is expressed per 1,000 children. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.

7. **Out-of-home placement entries** – number of entries into Division of Family Services alternative care, including foster care, group homes, relative care and residential settings. Rate is expressed per 1,000 children. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
8. **Annual high school dropouts** – number of students enrolled in public schools who left school during the school year without graduating. Rate is expressed as percent of enrolled students. The formula used to calculate the rate accounts for transfers in and out of a district. Years indicated are school years; for example, 1998 indicates the 1997-98 school year. Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.
9. **Births to teens, ages 15-19** – number of live births that occur to girls ages 15 to 19. Rate is expressed per 1,000 girls of that age group. Source: Missouri Department of Health; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
10. **Violent deaths, ages 15-19** – number of deaths from homicides, suicides, motor vehicle crashes and other accidents to teens ages 15 to 19. Rate is expressed per 100,000 teens of that age group. Data were aggregated over five year periods in order to provide more stable rates. Source: Missouri Department of Health; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.

Demographic Data

1. **Child population** – total resident population under age 18, including dependents of the Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.

sion of Budget and Planning.

2. **Children as percent of total population** – percentage of total population that is under age 18. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
3. **Minority children** – percentage of children under age 18 who are identified as non-white. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
4. **Children with limited English proficiency** – number of children reported by school districts as having limited English language skills. In 1998 only 314 of 525 districts reported English proficiency data. Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Economic Data

1. **Children in poverty** – percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the Bureau of the Census. The 1995 poverty threshold was \$15,569 for a family of four. In 1999, the threshold was \$16,700. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census.
2. **Children in single parent families** – percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families headed by a person without a spouse present in the home. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census.
4. **Average annual wage/salary** – average annual wage/salary per job. County data indicate annual wage/salary for all jobs located in that county. Employees may reside and work in different counties. Source: USDC, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
5. **Adult unemployment** – percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed and actively looking for work. Source: Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Division of Employment Security.

6. **High school graduation rate** - number of students who graduated from high school in four years, expressed as percent of total students who were in the same 9th grade cohort. Years indicated are school years. For example, 1999 indicates the 1998-99 school year. Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Family Supports Data

1. **Parents paying child support in state system** - percentage of all cases served through Department of Social Services, Division of Child Support Enforcement that receive partial or full payment of their child support order. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services.
2. **Children receiving subsidized child care** - total number of children participating in one of the following subsidized child care programs: FUTURES, transitional, income-maintenance/income-eligible, at-risk and child care and development block grant. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services.
3. **Licensed child care capacity** - number of spaces in licensed family child care homes, group child care homes and child care centers. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
4. **Accredited child care facilities** - number of child care centers accredited by either Missouri Voluntary Accreditation or by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC). Source: Missouri Voluntary Accreditation and National Association for the Education of Young Children.
5. **Children receiving cash assistance** - average monthly percentage of population under age 18 that lives in households receiving public assistance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.

6. **Children receiving food stamps** - percentage of population under 18 that lives in household receiving food stamp benefits. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.

Health/Mental Health Data

1. **Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid** - average monthly percentage of children under 18 who have applied for and have been certified eligible for participation in the Medicaid program, either through MC+ managed care or through traditional fee-for-service providers. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
2. **Public clinic immunization rate** - percent of two-year olds served in Missouri's public clinics who received 4 diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP), 3 oral polio virus (OPV) and 1 measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccines and were therefore considered properly immunized. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
3. **Children with elevated blood lead levels** - Number of children whose blood contained 10 or more micrograms of lead per deciliter. Rate is expressed as percent of children who were screened. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
4. **Children receiving public SED mental health services** - number of children with serious emotional disturbances served by Department of Mental Health's Division of Comprehensive Psychiatric Services and Medicaid behavioral services, administered by Department of Social Service, Division of Medical Services. Source: Missouri Department of Mental Health; Missouri Department of Social Services.
5. **Juvenile law violation referral rate** - number of referrals to one of the 45 juvenile courts in Missouri

for acts that would be violations of the Missouri Criminal Code if committed by an adult. The numbers represent separately disposed court referrals, not individual children. Rate is expressed per 1,000 youths ages 10 through 17. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; Missouri Office of Administration.

Appendix 3: Composite County Ranks 1996-2000

COUNTY	1996 Rank	1997 Rank	1998 Rank	1999 Rank	2000 Rank	COUNTY	1996 Rank	1997 Rank	1998 Rank	1999 Rank	2000 Rank
Platte	5	4	4	5	1	Pike	63	62	60	71	59
St. Charles	1	2	1	4	2	Livingston	24	23	21	35	60
Nodaway	4	7	3	3	3	Webster	54	51	45	54	61
Andrew	16	17	6	2	4	Oregon	91	58	97	75	62
Cass	23	14	12	11	5	Scott	73	82	64	70	63
Chariton	2	5	5	24	6	St. Francois	83	77	69	72	64
Carroll	65	56	61	60	7	Scotland	43	67	73	73	65
Holt	6	9	44	14	8	Warren	72	63	37	53	66
Osage	3	1	2	1	9	Hickory	67	53	101	89	67
Johnson	18	16	9	9	10	Miller	70	72	71	40	68
Gentry	29	6	29	12	11	Douglas	94	84	102	91	69
St. Louis	14	13	13	18	12	Bates	53	49	53	52	70
Clay	12	22	20	8	13	Mercer	111	107	98	104	71
Howard	32	31	10	26	14	Cedar	87	79	41	28	72
Ralls	9	8	14	17	15	Ozark	71	65	57	59	73
Cape Girardeau	19	25	16	15	16	Barton	68	46	81	92	74
Atchison	7	3	7	7	17	Dallas	108	88	77	62	75
Clinton	34	30	26	34	18	Reynolds	49	50	63	69	76
Ste. Genevieve	11	12	11	22	19	Madison	89	71	79	98	77
Ray	27	40	23	39	20	Montgomery	85	99	90	66	78
Lewis	25	10	32	25	21	Wright	100	97	94	97	79
Caldwell	13	42	43	61	22	Dent	95	68	91	56	80
Franklin	20	20	15	21	23	Lawrence	78	93	83	80	81
Christian	22	36	18	10	24	Iron	93	102	65	42	82
Worth	40	94	36	27	25	Sullivan	58	104	68	78	83
Jefferson	21	21	17	20	26	Jackson	98	100	99	99	84
Cooper	61	43	30	23	27	Grundy	47	87	39	95	85
Cole	26	29	42	16	28	Newton	77	60	67	86	86
Boone	36	28	31	33	29	Pulaski	81	96	78	101	87
Lafayette	44	47	40	57	30	Pettis	69	74	108	84	88
DeKalb	10	11	8	13	31	Laclede	79	78	82	77	89
Maries	15	44	19	46	32	Vernon	99	110	105	93	90
Monroe	52	41	24	19	33	Howell	107	98	80	90	91
Shelby	8	15	38	30	34	Saline	84	89	103	107	92
Dade	39	75	22	44	35	Marion	76	81	70	82	93
Putnam	57	27	28	31	36	Shannon	96	109	89	105	94
Gasconade	38	19	27	32	37	Barry	62	52	62	85	95
Linn	37	54	56	67	38	Crawford	80	92	87	103	96
Lincoln	51	69	58	65	39	Morgan	82	76	84	83	97
Daviess	105	57	54	43	40	Clark	42	38	100	45	98
Knox	64	64	109	81	41	Carter	101	80	74	63	99
Adair	30	37	47	47	42	Butler	104	101	95	96	100
Moniteau	17	24	33	50	43	Taney	92	91	93	102	101
Perry	31	18	25	6	44	Stoddard	50	59	86	79	102
Camden	56	61	48	38	45	Jasper	90	90	92	88	103
Harrison	97	85	51	74	46	Randolph	106	106	104	100	104
St. Clair	59	39	59	41	47	New Madrid	110	105	106	109	105
Henry	74	73	76	68	48	Texas	88	83	96	94	106
Callaway	28	26	35	29	49	Ripley	102	103	107	108	107
Schuyler	35	32	72	76	50	Bollinger	60	35	52	87	108
Audrain	46	33	46	37	51	Dunklin	112	112	112	112	109
Macon	45	95	85	36	52	Wayne	103	111	110	106	110
Greene	55	48	55	55	53	Washington	86	86	88	110	111
Stone	75	70	75	48	54	McDonald	109	108	111	111	112
Phelps	48	45	50	64	55	Mississippi	113	113	113	113	113
Buchanan	66	66	66	58	56	Pemiscot	114	114	114	114	114
Benton	33	55	49	51	57	St. Louis City	115	115	115	115	115
Polk	41	34	34	49	58						

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